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THE FOLLIES OF FRISCO

(See Page 3)

SHORT STORY

The Inescapable Nemesis

By Aamir Ali

Abdul Rasool sat on the pavement, with his back against a wall. His feet were drawn up, and his hands were loosely clasped in front of him, his forearms resting on his knees. "Hoy!" he shouted. "Are, Ahmed, come here."

Ahmed, one of the large crowd of labourers returning from the work of the day in the docks, halted, and spying his friend Abdul, made towards him. With him was his friend Ram Singh. They came up to where Abdul Rasool sat, his cap pushed to the back of his head, his loongi dirty and stained, his shirt revealing various slices of his torso.

"Well," said Ahmed, "What are you doing here?"

"I've been waiting for you," replied Abdul. "I did not get work today. Give me a bidi."

"Is that why you called Ahmed, said Ram Singh, producing a bidi from the folds of his dhoti, "because you wanted a bidi? Why don't you buy some for yourself?"

Abdul lit his bidi, and after a couple of deep puffs, he said, "I don't need to buy any. You see, I have some with me," patting his loongi near his waist. "And though I did not work today, I have money also. Don't think I haven't any. I have plenty."

"Good, very good", said Ahmed.

Abdul got up, and the three began to stroll slowly along the crowded streets.

"I am feeling rather unhappy," said Abdul. "Let us go to the cinema, tonight."

"Unhappy? Why unhappy? You just said you had plenty of money. If I had plenty of money,—", began Ahmed.

"You would get yourself a woman. And that is what probably Abdul wants too," Ram Singh chimed in.

Abdul had ignored the suggestion. "I have had a letter," he said, pulling a dirty and much fingered post card out from his loongi. "I want you to read it for me, Ahmed."

Abdul had had the post card read to him several times during the course of the day, but he was not satisfied. Ahmed looked at the dirty and untidy writing and began to read" We are well except Kadar who is not well. He has got a pain in the stomach and it is very bad. Ibrahim says that he must go to a doctor, but, he has no money, so send ten rupees, quickly. My prayers are with you, father of Kader. Kader ki ma." So that is why you are unhappy" said Ahmed.

Abdul had listened carefully to every word, and after Ahmed had finished, he had taken the post card, folded it with care, and put it back in its hiding place. He shook his head gravely.

"Yes. You see how it is. And how can I get ten rupees to send? Am I a sahib that I have ten rupees? Or am I a serang to have so much money?"

"You must send as much as you can," said Ram Singh. "Of course you can always borrow from the Pathan if you want."

"No, I can't. He won't lend me anything. I have no security to offer him. No, there must be some other method."

"Well, anyway, tonight is then no time for you to waste money at the cinema," said Ram Singh.

"No, no" said Abdul vehemently. "I want to go. What is four annas anyway? And that will cheer me up a little, and give me time to think."

The three friends fixed a meeting place, and parted. Ram Singh went to his room, which he shared with several others, where he would have his evening meal, the only substantial meal of the day. Ahmed went to the room of the family with whom he was boarding. Abdul wandered the streets, foregoing his meal, in order that he might go to the cinema.

They met, stood in the long queue, and at last were seated on the hard bench-like seats at the local theatre.

They cheered and clapped and whistled, losing themselves completely in the impossible adventures and situations that passed before them on the screen—adventures of heroic deeds, of hairbreadth escapes, of acrobatic feats and voluptuous love. For three hours, Abdul forgot his problem, his simple mind having the child like power and capacity to lose itself wholly in what occupied it for the moment.

But the moment could not go on forever, nor could that child-like quality postpone his problem till eternity. Sooner or later it would have to be faced. The picture ended, the crowd surged out into the darkness of midnight.

Ram Singh and Ahmed felt somewhat uncomfortable. They did not know what they ought to do. But Abdul solved their difficulty for them, by wishing them an abrupt good night, and walking off by himself. After all, thought Ahmed and his companion, it was not their business, and tired by their day and night of work and amusement, they hurried home to sleep and rest.

Abdul walked the streets, still wondering within himself what he should do. He was angry with his son Kader, that he should fall ill and so ill, at such an inopportune time. He would probably get well anyway, without a doctor, for most doctors were useless. But if the case had not been fairly bad Ibrahim and his wife would not have sent him that laboured post card. His eldest son Hashim, had died of similar stomach pain barely two years ago, and it would be foolish if they did not give Kader every attention possible.

Things must be going pretty badly at home if they did not have even ten rupees. And he had sent them some money only three weeks ago. He wondered what had happened to all that. It had not been a large sum of course, but still. Anyway, the problem was, How was he going to get the money now? If he could not get it? Kader would get worse, he would also die, his only son now. "Oh blast!" said Abdul, "He shall get the doctor whatever happens. I'll send the money if I have to sell myself to get it."

"And why shouldn't I get the money?" thought Abdul to himself. "Ten rupees is not much. Many people have that and more. Hasan, the tindal, has much more than that. And he has no wife or children. Why should he have it and not me? Am I less a man than he is? Do I do less work than he does?"

The idea grew on Abdul. And the more he thought of it the more attractive and justified it seemed. And he would pay it back—soon, as soon as he could. The tindal would not mind, perhaps. Anyway, when he gave the money back, Abdul could tell him that he had just 'borrowed' it for a bit.

Abdul was by now climbing up the stairs to the room where Hasan had a room to himself. Hasan, the tindal was rich. He could afford to live in a room by himself. And it was quite a good, big room too. Abdul crept in, on noiseless bare feet. He had been in that room before, to talk to Hasan, who, as tindal, was his immediate employer. He had seen before the black box in which Hasan kept his money. He had to step over the sleeping figure, but he did so carefully, freezing when the sleeping Hasan turned over in his sleep. The key to the black box was under Hasan's head. That wasa tricky piece of work, extracting that key. But it was done. It was all done, in a few more minutes, and with bated, breath, anxious of discovery at the last minute, Abdul crept out again.

And in his over-carefulness, he tripped over the low wooden bar on the floor in the doorway. He recovered before he fell, but there had been enough noise to wake the sleeper. It took some minutes for Hasan to wake up, realise what had woken him, and cry out, "Who's that?" But Abdul was already half way down the rickety old stairs and running for his life.

There was no pursuit, and even if there had been one, Abdul would have dodged amongst the alleys and by-ways he knew so well and shaken it off. But it was a long time before Abdul could calm himself to sleep.

Next morning, as soon as the Post Office opened, Abdul went and sent home his money, feeling half defiant half ashamed. However, once the money had been posted, there was no recall, and so it was pointless thinking of it. Later in the day, Hasan informed him that he would be needed on the night shift, to load cotton on a steamer scheduled to sail the next day.

Meanwhile, the talk had gone round the labourers that Hasan had been robbed of ten rupees. "It's a strange thing," said Hasan, as he told the tale for the hundredth time, "that the thief only took ten rupees. There were thirty more rupees in the box, which he left behind. Most remarkable."

Perhaps Ram Singh and Ahmed had their own theories about the ten rupees, but it was not their business

In the evening, the tindal, Hasan, and his gang of workmen went into the docks to the ship that they were to load. The serang, the general supervisor, showed them to the hatch which they were to work. The winchmen and the foreman took their places, while Abdul and two others, the 'hatchmen' went down into the hatch.

The work began. The winch began to move the cables suspended from its long arms to and fro, and the hook, with the chain and the rope went down to the level of the dock. Here the 'cotton exporters', experts in their own line of work, placed four cotton bales in the sling. The winch whirred, the rope was pulled up, the cotton bales were lifted into the air. The hook was dragged over the ship, over the hatch, where it poised for a moment before it began its journey down into the hatch again. The foreman signalled to the winchmen when the load touched the bottom, and they stopped their engines, till the hatchmen had released the bales, and hook and sling were free once again to make their journey to the wharf for a fresh load. Then the hatchmen placed the bales in their proper places, and awaited the next load.

Abdul's mind was pre-occupied. He was thinking of many thingss He was thinking of his wife, and of his sick son. He was thinking of his theft, repeating to himself fiercely that he would soon pay it back, and everything would be all right. He was thinking of Hasan, and his conscience twitched within him. His mind kept on going over the same arguments again and again, in a kind of vicious circle, giving him little peace. Repetition did not lessen the unpleasantness of the thoughts that revolved in his mind. They did not carve out a groove for themselves, where they could revolve silently and without annoyance. They seemed to remain full of sharp edges that refused to get worn out.

Load after load came swinging down into the hatch, and was dealt with. The hatchmen had to keep wide awake, for if they were not alert, they might find themselves under the bales, crushed under 2,000 pounds of cotton. Another load was coming over. The foreman signalled to the winchmen to lower the load, and the cotton bales came swinging down into the ill-lit, stuffily-hot hatch. This load seemed to be swinging more than the others. It banged against one side. And the 'cotton exporters' working on the dock apparently had not done their work as well or carefully as they should. For when the load bumped the side, one bale slipt out of the sling—and fell The hatchmen were watching the load. At least two of them were. They jumped aside under the covering protection of the deck. But the third was seemingly oblivious to what was going on over his head. The foreman shouted to him. The hatchmen raised a cry. Abdul raised his head just in time to see the bale that crushed him a split second later.

In his pockets, or rather in the hidy hole in his loongi, they found the receipt for a ten rupee money order. "Poor fellow", said Hasan as they carried the body out of the hatch. "He was always a jolly fellow to have around, and a good worker."

Ahmed and Ram Singh were awed. They talked in whispers of the whole affair.

"It is the hand of Providence" said Ahmed.

"It is Fate" said Ram Singh. "He stole the money only last night, he must have done it after we left the cinema, and before twenty four hours are passed,—."

"It is awful to think of," said Ahmed. Then after a pause during which both of them thought of the Unseen and Unknown Power that seemed to command such a deep influence over human life, Ahmed said "What about his son Kader? And Kader's mother?"

"Suppose we write to them, and send them some money. They will need some more. I suppose they will, anyway."

So the two friend of Abdul contributed out of their meagre fortunes the sum of three rupees, to send to the widow and her son. Other labourers heard of the scheme, and many of them contributed their share, ranging from one rupee to one anna. The total, six rupees and five annas was duly posted.

That same day, there came another post card for Abdul which was sent back to the addresser. If abdul had received it, and taken it to Ahmed, Ahmed would have read, "—There is now no need of ten rupees. Kader is now much better, and Ibrahim says that there is no need for the doctor. My prayers are with you, Kader ki ma."

BIBLE vs. DOCTORS

Dr. Friedenwald's book on the history of Jewish medicine recalls the curious fact that though the Mosaic law does not neglect hygiene, and though Jews have made notable contributions to medicine in mediæval and modern times, the Old Testament references to the practice of medicine are few in number and rather unfriendly in tone. There was King Asa, who "was diseased in his feet. his disease was exceeding great: yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord but to the physicians" (II Chron. xvi. 12). And there was Job, exasperated with his comforters and calling them forgers of lies, physicians of no value (Job xiii. 4). The reason for this disparaging attitude was probably that medicine was largely in the hands of the Greeks and was suspect as being part of pagan culture. The apocryphal writer of Ecclesiastic asticus took a broader view and wrote the famous panegyric of physicians (Ecclus. xxxviii. 1-14) which is read as the first lesson at evening prayer on St. Luke's Day. It begins well with:

"Honour a physician according to thy need of him with the honours due unto him: for verily the Lord hath created him."

And so it continues for fourteen verses, but the reader must be careful to stop there, for in the fifteenth verse the old prejudice reasserts itself and rather spoils what has just been said. It runs thus:

"He that sinneth before his Maker let him fall into the hands of the physician."

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THE FOLLIES OF FRISCO

A Critical Review Of The World Charter By The Eminent Writer SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

(Exclusive to the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

We are often told that the San Francisco Charter is a far better document than the League Covenant, in that it is far more effective and realistic. Is that so? By no means. With few outstanding exceptions, the Charter lags behind the Covenant precisely in the qualities which are claimed for it.

Let us begin with the exceptions, i. e. the features in which the Charter is an improvement on the Covenant. First of all, its name. 'Charter' is a better name than 'Covenant' and particularly, than 'Pacto'; for it suggests a Constitution rather than a combine or "League." It suits better the sense of constitutional union which the name of the new organisation conveys: 'United Nations.' Nor should these matters be dismissed as trivial, for there is a strange magic in words, and, in particular, in the names of living things.

The second advantage is that the Charter starts with all the great Powers within its precincts, and not merely in its political institutions but in its World Court as well. When the tenacious opposition of the United States to ratify the Statute of the Hague Court is recalled to mind, the progress made since then is vividly realised—especially if it be remembered that American reluctance was mainly due to the power of the League Council to ask the Court for advisory opinions; now the Charter grants this power not only to the Security-Council but to the Assembly as well.

Independent Secretariat

There is a third point, on which the Charter is to be preferred to the Covenant: its provisions with regard to the General Secretariat and, in particular, Article 100, which provides that: "in the performance of their duties the Secretary General and the Staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organisation....Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the Staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibility." True, the League of Nations, on the initiative of the Spanish Delegation, had gone further, since it had laid it down that the Secretary General and his staff were to swear an oath of allegiance to the League Council and Assembly. But the Covenant, as such, contains no provisions of the kind: and, therefore, this is a point on which the Charter is the better document of the two. The Dumbarton Oaks Draft, however, was also silent on this all-important subject. Indeed information is not lacking to the effect that the first idea had been to set up a Secretariat composed of members of the diplomatic services of the Powers, to serve for three years only, that is, to guarantee the Powers against any growth of the spirit of World Citizenship in the United Civil Service.

With this, the chapter of improvements is at an end; for though there are other minor aspects in which the Charter is in advance of the Covenant they occur within wider changes which are definitely for the worse or at least of doubtful advantage.

Bad Style

One of the points on which the Charter compares worst with the Covenant is length. It runs to no less than 111 articles as against 26. The covenant is, moreover, with few exceptions, very well drafted; while the style of the Charter is frankly bad and often lacks both brevity and clarity. The drafting of the Charter suffers from three serious defects: far too often the binding or executive provisions are mixed up with or immediately preceded by moral or political motivations, which should have been set aside in a preamble; there is too much stipulation by reference from one article to another; and it goes far too much into details for a constitutional text. The upshot of it all is a forest of provisions, sentiments and counter-stipulations which promises to be a paradise for jurists, a seedground for paper-disputes and a mine of subterfuges.

Arch-Heresy

The whole charter rests on the arch-heresy of political life in both national and international affairs, i.e., the belief that military force is the basis of the State. This aspect of the Charter has been acclaimed as a model of 'realism.' Let us see.

Contrary to a widespread belief, it is not the State that rests on military force, but military force that rests on the State. Without a State there is no military force—there are only bandits. There are, of course, cases in which the State does not comprise the whole nation, but only one particular sector of it, perhaps a minority, which, for some set of circumstances, happens to enjoy inner vigour and cohesion enough to monopolise the authority of the State. In such cases, this inner State supports a military force which holds the nation in obedience. The examples of this system are the present-day regimes of Spain and Russia.

This will stand out more clearly if we compare the cases of Russia and the United States. In the United States the nation and the State cover the same political area. It follows that the military force is the arm of the State, which is the body of the nation. Military force flows, therefore, from the spirit of the nation itself. Had the workers gone through an epidemic of strikes, no military force would have been possible, for there would have been no arms and no ammunition. Nor would the army have been able to put down the strikes, unless the nation as a whole willed it so. The force of the United States, therefore, flows from the very heart of the country and, for all its material, massive manifestations, is spiritual. So is, of course, the force of Russia also. But the spirit which sustains it is not that of the nation as a whole: it is that of a Communist minority which controls, organises and runs the State, and imparts its driving impulse on the army and on the nation in general by means of a complicated system of propaganda and mental isolation. Were a workman to go on strike, he would be shot—and that would be all; for the State is above the nation and need not depend on it. In Russia, therefore, military force rests on the moral force of the Communist State, in its turn secure in its power over the nation by means of a mixed system including military force and propaganda.

Its Three Chief Features

"The Charter is, in the main, a translation of this Russian system into an international idiom and its adaptation to an international community." Hence its three chief features: 'militarism', as shown in the stress on security, repression and military provisions; 'authoritarianism', as shown in the strong tendency to limit the influence and, indeed, the sovereignty of all but the big Powers; and the 'anti-parliamentarism,' as shown in its careful curtailment of the powers of the Assembly.

Militarism

1. The central feature of the whole Charter is the 'Security Council', which in itself, and above all, in its name, manifests the war-obsession of the draftsmen. This Council is to sit permanently and all social economic and colonial matters are left outside its competence; as if social, economic and colonial affairs had nothing to do with peace. In short, the chief organ of the new international system is to be purely concerned with police affairs.

Nothing could be less realistic. For, it is impossible to separate political from social, economic and colonial affairs. The Geneva system, whereby the Council and the Assembly had a universal jurisdiction and could draw on the competent advice of specialised bodies, was much more practical. True, Article 65 of the Charter provides that the Economic and social Council "may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request." But this separation of powers is truly absurd and betrays the force-complex under which the Dumbarton Oaks proposals had to be drafted. By its constitution and specialised activities, the Security Council will have to tackle conflicts at their most dangerous phase, one, moreover, in which they have become incurable—the phase of military repression.

The only hope here is Article 34, possibly the best and most useful of the whole Charter, whereby "the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." Verbose it is no doubt, and unnecessarily complicated, and even vague. But granted good will, this Article could be most useful for the preservation of peace.

Much more useful at any rate than the Military Staff Committee, a feature of the Charter which makes one stare in wonder at the lack of realism of so-called realistic people. For how, when and against whom is this Committee to prepare plans? Is the would-be aggressor to withdraw its own military men just in time to oblige the other? Is the Military Committee to wait till the aggression is well on its way The thing is simply preposterous.

Authoritarianism

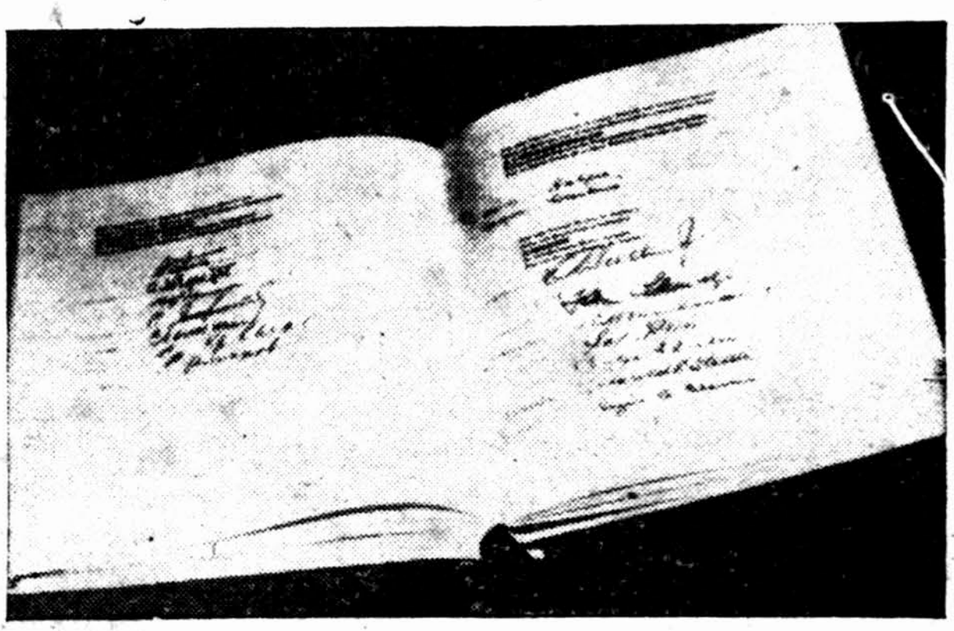
(2) The Charter evinces a strong tendency to limit the powers of the small and medium nations. Non-permanent members of the League of Nations were elected for three years; under the Charter only for two. This means that they will have hardly the time to acquire a sufficient mastery over men and things to beb of much use as a check and balance to the big Powers, permanent members all. And yet, the Charter forces the small nations to delegate their powers in the hands of the Security Council in matters of peace and security (Art.24) and to accept and carry out the Council's decisions (Art.25) and to hold immediately available air-force contingents (Art.45) and other armed forces assistance and facilities, under agreements to be negotiated on the initiative of the Council (Art.43) All these provisions are grave and delicate. Admirable in a general scheme of real and democratic world unity, they must be considered as dangerous in the authoritarian spirit of a Charter with little or no provision for submitting its working to the watch of public opinion.

Anti-Parliamentarism

(3) In the Covenant the Assembly and the Council were granted identical faculties (except the Assembly privilege of dealing with the budget and the loss clear, privilege of the Council with regard to disarmament). In the Charter, it would seem (for the texts are not clear) that the Assembly is to be reduced to a merely advisory capacity. We read only about "recommendations" to be made to the Security-Council or to the Member States. As a typical example of this tendency to curtail the initiative of the Assembly, Art.12 prevents it from intervening, even by way of "recommendation," on any matter of security or peace actually under consideration by the Council

This article stands in striking contrast with Article 13 of the Covenant, paragraph 9 of which provides that the Council will always be able to transfer any conflict to the Assembly, and shall do so whenever either party so requests within the first fourteen days. This and other similar clauses of the Covenant are due to the democratic spirit of the League of Nations, in the light of which the Assembly was looked upon as a kind of higher instance, to which the Council or a party to a Conflict could

(Continued on Page 18)



This is how the signatures of the Big Three looked after they had been affixed to the his torical United Nations Security Charter at San Francisco.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Thomas Mann

Master Mind Of Our Times

★

By Alfred Werner

Thomas Mann—a German himself—contributed as much to the defeat of Nazism as ten military divisions might have done.

The First World War brought about the most significant change in the life of Thomas Mann. He was in his early forties, above the military age, and he had a dozen books to his credit. Like most German writers he had so far paid little attention to politics. In England and in France a writer is expected to take an interest in politics, to express his views for the benefit of the nation. In Imperial Germany, he was expected to keep quiet and to stick to flowers love, and the sky, unless he could glorify the Hohenzollerns in novels or on the stage.

Bad Beginnings

With a disarming frankness, Mann in later years admitted that, like a large number of German intellectuals, he was politically innocent, when World War I broke out. He was one of the ninety-three intellectuals who signed a bombastic anti-French declaration. During the war he published nothing but an essay of medium length, "Frederick the Great and the Grand Coalition." and a volumnous study, "Reflections on a Non-Political Man." They make strange reading in 1945, as, in more than one sense, they anticipate the writings of some of the most rabid Nazis, except that they are free of any anti-Semitism. Mann upheld Germany's entrance into the war and celebrated Frederick's invasion of Silesia, thus by inference defending the German invasion of Belgium in 1944. He wrote enthusiastically of "the eternal', primitive heroic impulse which brought about the war and without which society would be anemic; he turned against the domination of reason and declared that, according to his deep conviction, "the German proole will never be able to love political democracy, and that the much decried authoritarian state is the form of state most suitable to the German people."

It would be easy to select scores of sentences from these two works (the longer of which, "Reflections," ha) never been translated into Erglish which read like Alfred Rosenberg rather than Thomas Mann, yet it is unfair to hold them against the Mann of today, as did an American scholar recently when he accused Mann of pleading for a "soft peace" for the Germans. Thomas Mann was as sincere in those war years, when he wrote against the philosophy of the West, as was his brother Heinrich, the internationalist, who was the target of his own brother's attacks. He was equally sincere later, when he renounced "Reflections." "I should never have published it," he wrotet recently, defending himself againse the aforementioned attack. "Its solright to publicity may perhaps lie in the fact that it served as the intellectual preliminary to the novel of European dialectics, "The Magic Mountain.'" Yet "Reflections" served another valuable purpose, too—it indicates the awakening of the poet, hitherto removed from the exigencies of life in his ivory tower to the awareness of morality and the powers threatening it, and his increasing interest in politics which, after all, are, or should be. nothing but civic morality.

Assailed German Fascism

"Today war is a lie and all its works are lies .... Democracy is more truly German than any imperial grand opera," Mann said, addressing a large audience in Berlin's Beethoven Saal in 1923. It requires audacity and strength to revoke publicly what one had preached only a comparatively short time before. The above quoted sentences are from a speech, "Of German Republic," originally written as a tribute to the sexagenarian Gerhart Hauptmann-the same Hauptmann who declared a decade later that his meeting with Hitler was the greatest moment of his life. There were cat-calls from the gallery by infuriated reactionaries, but they could not intimidate Mann. At a time when most people considered Hitler a joke, Mann took him seriously assailing German fascism as a "racial religion, with antipathy, not only for international Judaism, but also, quite expressly, for Christianity, as a humane influence ... a pagan folk religion, a Wotan cult ... romantic barbarism." Like his brother Heinrich, with whom he had become reconciled, and like another great novelist, Jacob Wassermann, he became the voice of liberty, the advocate of justice in Germany and abroad In the fall of 1930, after the Nazis emerged from the polls as the second largest party in the Reichstag, Mann took up the cudgels for a party entirely foreign to the patrician from Luebeck. Aware of the menace to democracy from the Right, he took up the cause of the Left: "I state my conviction that the political place of the German citizen is today with the Social Democratic Party."

He could have made his peace with the Nazis like Hauptmann in 1933; Hitler would have loved to have the other Nobel Prize winner, for propaganda purposes; the Nazis would even have overlooked his wife's Jewish decent. They sent out peace feelers, through the historian of literature, Paul Fechter—but Mann paid no attention to the hint. In that crucial spring of 1933 he happened to be abroad on a lecture tour. His family telephoned him not to return because of "bad weather." They all met at Arosa, Switzerland; none of them ever went back to Germany, except Erika who returned to Munich, disguised by smoked glasses, to "steal" the unfinished "Joseph" manuscript from the confiscated paternal home.

We do not know exactly why Mann for more than two years, refrained from thundering against the Hitlerites, as other exiles did. To his diary he confinded words of anger and horror such as:

> We are profoundly aware that these fools, these unmitigated bunglers, will come to a bad end. And what then? What will become of this unfortunate German people, now intoxicated with pseudo-happiness? ... The awakening which awaits i will be ten times more horrible than that of 1918.

A Wanderer

In any event, he broke the silence in 1935, and for his rebuke of the Naz Government was deprived of his German citizenship. Thereafter the University of Bonn informed him briefly that his name had been stricken from the list of honorary doctors Mann replied in a classic letter to the dean of that University, explaining why he could not keep silent "in the face of the unexpiable evil that is done daily in my country to bodies, souls and minds, to right and truth, to men and mankind" and putting the ful responsibility on the German intellectuals. When, last April, the famou Frankfurther Zeitung, until 1933 Germany's foremost liberal daily, was rejuvenated under the auspices of General Bradley's Twelfth Army Group, it carried in its first issue Mann's great letter!

During the next nine years-1936 1945–Mann contributed as much to the defeat of Nazism as ten military divisions might have done. First he edited in Switzerland a high-class anti-Nazi magazine, "Mass undWert' then, in 1938, after the Mann family had settled in the United States, he continued his anti-fascist activities from the soil of the Western hemisphere. As a lecturer in humanities at Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, as a consultant on Germay literature on the staff of the Library of Congress, as a public speaker, as a broadcaster to Germany he had only one aim in mind; to destroy the infamy of Nazism. Those who still look upon him with suspicion, as though he, a born German, must necessarily be a disguised champion of a "soft peace" for the Germans, are advised to peruse his latest articles called "The End" (Free World, March 1945). Without abandoning all hope for a better, rejuvenated Germany of tomorrow, he wants the menace ot a bellicose Vaterland destroyed for all time

> There must be an end of the martial Reich that never understood tce meaning of the word "liberty," that regarded as "liberty" only its own right to enslave others ... no measure that tends to destroy it as a state of mind can be disapproved.

It is strange that there are probably millions of people from all walks of life who know Mann as an ardent propagandist for the cause of liberty but who never read any of his novels or short stories. Actually, his work of fiction are more numerous and important than his essays and speeches. Counting the Americn editions only, you find nearly a doze volumes of longer works of fiction and a volume, "Stories of Thre Decades," containing a score of novelettes and short stories and his only drama. "Fiorenza."

Basis Of His Fame

It is unfortunate that many Ameri-Scaosare afraid to try Mann's main nwrks, the basis of his fame, "The Magic Mountain," and the Joseph-tetralogy. It is true that they make difficult reading; especially for people not accustomed to the long winded German syntax. Even a German must read some sentences twice, to get the full meaning. Nevertheless, these three-thousand-odd crowded pages are required reading. They are milestones on Mann's long road to self-liberation, the road from an old-fashioned Teutonic bourgeois home to the freedom of an all-embracing philosophy.

In "The Magic Mountain" the scene is a swanky tuberculosis sanitorium in Switzerland where Hans Castrop, a guileless young German, not only is cured of his physical illness, but also receives a Freudian catharsis, his analysts being fellow-patients, an Italian humanist, a converted Jew who became a Jesuit mystic, a strange Russian woman, a Dutch East Indian coffee king, and others with conflicting philosophies. "What I had in me, as I know quite clearly, was that from long ago, even as a lad, I was familiar with illness and death.... There are two paths of life: one is the regular one, direct, honest. The other is bad, it leads through death ...."

Thus spoke Hans Castorp, clearly seeing man's dilemma in the bourgeois world, before he disappears, swallowed up by the tide of the World War. "May it be that love one day" shall mount?', "The Magic Mountain closes. That book was published in 1924. The answer to its question came a decade later, through the tetralogy; "Joseph and his Brothers." Mann no longer derived his philosophy from the pessimistic trio, Schopenhauer, Wagner, and Nietzsche but from the explorers of life and love, the compilers of the Bible as well as Goethe and Freud. It is the irony of history that one of the very great German writers should be compelled to live in exile while working on a novel dealing with the Odyssey of the race slandered and slaughtered by his own countrymen.

But the Joseph-story is not only the tale of a Hebrew tribe. It is the story of mankind, working its way up from primitive brutality to the affirmation of the values of life and social consciousness. It is, in a sense, an antifascist novel, as it shows a young man's journey from egotistical, "totalitarian" dreams to social awareness, to social responsibility. If Mann took his plot from the Bible and the pattern of his language from the mature Goethe, the Viennese soul-doctor Sigmund Freud was his guide through the jungle of the human mind, from the hegemony of the unconscious to the understanding of the atavistic, destructive forces in man.

A Path Finder

In an essay on "Freud and the Future," written on the occasion of Freud's eightieth birthday in 1936 Mann talks of the moral devastation produced "by worship of the unconscious, the glorification of the primitive and irrational." He glorifies Freud as a path-finder of a better future when man will stand "in a different relation to the powers of the lower world, the unconscious, the Id; a relation bolder, freer, blither, productive of a riper art than any

(Continued on Page 17)

America Is Barometer Of World Thought

By D. F. Karaka

At the end of the European war I looked over the countries of Europe and saw many of the old landmarks destroyed. I saw Germany flattened out and razed to the ground. I saw Britain swing from its smug complacence to reality. I saw the petit bourgeoisie of France pushed aside by the broad mass of working people. I saw the old city of London pock-marked by the Blitz. In post-war Europe, there would be new ideas even as there would have to be new buildings.

No Longer Isolated

While America escaped war in the physical sense of the word, this continent is no longer isolated from the rest of the world. The Old World idea has been completely shattered by the distant blast. The shiboleths of generations lie broken and scattered on the ground. Among the casualties is the Munroe Doctrine, now as dead as mutton. There are still isolationists in America, but only in as normal a number as there are cranks n any human society. But for all intents and purposes, it has come home to the American people that whether they want it or not, they are no longer an isolated continent living a life apart from the rest of the world. America has paid too heavy a price in men and material for the preservation of world peace for it to stand aloof from the world pattern in the years that follow.

But the balance of power in this post-war world is not going to be held by wealth of material or guns or ships or by the men-in-arms. It is to be maintained by that something intangible which is in the minds of men, by ideals and political philosophies, by designs for living which will be the pattern of little men's lives. It will depend upon world thought and opinion which are being shaped by freedom-loving people everywhere.

British Revolution

As opposed to the Fascist or Nazi idea, the conception of democracy is easily understood by the average man. But in a post-war world, wherein Fascism will not exist, except in isolated units like Spain it. will be difficult to classify under one terminology, all the patterns of freedom as they exist in the various allied countries which have fought side by side the Nazi and the Jap terror. The marked difference which had existed between an England led by Churchill and a Communist Russia led by Joe Stalin has narrowed down with the removal of Churchill from the British political scene and the arrival of a Labour Government at Westminster and Whitehall. In reality a revolution has swept over those British Isles, but only the more discerning have realised its full implication. The broad mass of people cannot accept the idea that anything bloodless can be called a revolution.

As a result of this sweeping change over Britain, the pattern of the Big Three, which as the New York Times pointed out are not individuals but whole nations, Britain has leapfrogged over America to the side nearer to Soviet Russia. Therefore, in terms of the progress of political thought, by whatever name you may choose to call it—communism in Russia, socialism in Britain and New Dealism in the U.S.A.—the Soviet Republic was furthest left, then Britain and then America. How these various degrees and strengths of freedom will intermingle and form a whole world-pattern it is too early to tell.

Sweeping Changes

It is because of this leap-frogging by Britain that America, only freshly released from the shackles of isolationism, finds itself a little ill at ease to adjust itself into the new pattern which has formed since the election results in Britain. Hitherto it held the balance of world power in the Big Three set-up. It was a comfortable feeling to be the via media between Stalin's Russia and Churchill's Tory England. The blue-bloods from the backwaters of Boston were not afraid of dipping their feet in the waters of the Atlantic as a first gesture towards leaving their shores so long as there was someone behind to keep watch, lest in their enthusiam they should wade further than the line of safety. But a Socialist Britain, determined to make sweeping changes—to nationalise the means of distribution, production and exchange, to nationalise the Bank of England, to hold in check individual enterprise and prevent it from becoming a monopoly, to break the large cartels—all this is a little too fast for the Amer.can

This is my predominant feeling about American thought as it is today on the threshold of the era of Peace. While an undercurrent of uneasiness resulting from a nervousness of having allowed themselves to drift into the world picture. does run through the mind of the American people today, outwardly they are still as sure of themselves and of their power and wealth as they ever were. President Truman is taking a realistic line of approach to world-war problems. Instead of emphasising the rosier side of the picture as it will present itself to the American people, when the U.S.A. turns from its war-time pursuits to those of peace. Truman constantly presents the darker side. He tells the Americans what unemployment he expect by the end of this year. He tell Congress to exercise caution in relaxing war-time control too hurriedly.

All this augurs well for the future. It would not be too well if the over-confidence of the average American reflected in the attitude of the man-in-the-street who says: "This is the best country in the world", when he hasn't been further than Brooklyn, were also to be reflected in Washington It is not. While Washington is as confident as any other part of the great continent of America's power and greatness, it is still approaching with caution the problems that have resulted out of the intrigues of Europe and Asia.

America today is the barometer of World thought and opinion. And it will be in Washington that they will first know whether it will be a fine day in Europe tomorrow.

Britain's Brides Go Abroad

The Biggest "Exchange Of Population" For Centuries

By A Special Correspondent

DURING the next twelve months at least 100,000 British girls who have married men from Canada are expected to settle down in their future homes hundreds or thousands of miles from the place of their birth.

Of these hundred thousand more than half are destined to become citizens of the United States. Already more than 50,000 marriages with U.S. servicemen in Britain have been reported and several thousand wives have already arrived in the United States. while more than 20,000 are waiting to go.

Canadian marriages are estimated at 28,000 with many more to come bringing the total to perhaps thirty-five thousand. These two countries have claimed the largest number of British brides, but there have also been two thousand marriages to Australians, almost as many to New Zealanders and several hundred to South African soldiers, most of them repatriated prisoners of war resting in the South of England while awaiting transport home.

Good Chance For Surplus Women

There have been marriages running into thousands with men from every Allied country in Europe. As far as can be ascertained the number of brides who will return with their husbands to France is 2,000 and about the same number have married Czechs. Norwegian marriages with British girls have been rather less and Polish marriages are given as 1,500. There have been several thousand marriages with Dutch subjects and lesser numbers with Belgians, Danes and Greeks.

Not for centuries has Britain played a part in such a mixing of the nations but it is as well to bear in mind that as a percentage of the total number of marriages in Britain during the war, these "mixed" ones are few—perhaps five per cent. of which the very great majority have been with men from the Empire or the United States. The effect is likely to be wholly beneficial both to Britain and the other countries concerned.

No British man has been "robbed" of a wife—the hundred thousand or so girls who have married men of other nations do not represent even the natural increase in the number of "surplus" women, that is the women of marriageable age in excess of the men of marrigeable age. This was estimated at about 1,800,000 before the war and may now be 2,000,000.

International Bonds

We shall be sorry to lose these young women, but on the other hand they will make stronger the bonds between the English speaking peoples and act as unconscious ambassadors in the countries of Europe. They will obviously and wisely become absorbed by the country of their adoption but they will give to it also something of the British temperament and way of life that will be valuable for future understanding.

The brides going abroad to a dozen different countries represent only a part of the "mixing" that has occurred. Considerable numbers of men brought to Britain by the war have decided to stay here if it is possible. Mr. F C. Phipps, Secretary of the Canadian branch of the British Legion stated recently that 20,000 Canadians intended to remain in this country. This compares with 3,000 who stayed after the last war. Some thousands of G.I.s also are arranging to stay in the country. One reason is that if they return to the U.S. for demobilisation they may have to wait six months or more before their wives join them for wives of U. S. soldiers are only sixth on the shipping priorities list. But others have come to like the country and have the opportunity of doing work that interests them.

New Citizens

It is expected that a number of Poles will eventually accept Mr. Churchill's offer of British citizenship and we must expect that when finally all who want to return to their country have returned, there will remain some thousands who will seek British citizenship History suggests that Britain will be the richer for this minor influx of new blood, character and talent Our national character was formed by the mixing of peoples in successive invasions and we have since benefitted by every persecution in Europe which has brought to our shores small numbers of men and women who absorbed into the nation have increased the variety and richness of our character

Only a very small number of our soldiers have brought back brides from abroad About a thousand airmen found brides when training in the U S and Canada. Some have already brought their brides to Britain but in many cases the man has decided to join his wife in her country after the war. According to reports a considerable number of Americans, who have served in Australia hope to be able to stay in the Dominion which offers so many opportunities after the war. There have been a great many marriages between American soldiers and Australian girls—the figure given some months ago was 10,000. The majority of couples plan to settle in the U. S. and over 1,000 brides and 200 babies have already gone to the States. But in other cases the couple will settle in the bride's country.

Inside Empire

Compared with world figures for marriages or even for the shifting of populations due to altered frontiers, this interchange of population between the English speaking peoples is very small. But in its own sphere, it is large For instace, the entry of British brides into Canada will mean the highest figure for emigration since 1929. We may expect that many of the men whom the war has taken to Australia and New Zealand will want to settle there

The government of the various nations concerned in these "mixed marriages" have been to some pains to make them successful. In Britain, language, cookery and other classes have been arranged for the girls going to Norway and other continental countries so that they will find it easier to settle down in their new environment Lectures for their husbands have also been arranged so that they can appreciate the special problems their wives will face. Classes for brides of American servicemen are being held in no less than sixty centres and Canada also has arranged for brides to have the opportunity of learning about the Canadian way of life. The brides have been eager to attend. There seems no question that the girls have intelligently realised the special problems involved in marriage to a man of another nation, even if he speaks the same language and that they have determined to face the problems. Those who have been in contact with the men and their English wives believe that because of the numerous formalities they had to go through before marriage there is a better-than-average chance of the marriages turning out well.

The foreman believed in getting the workers to co-operate with him. In an effort to inspire them to an even greater output, he called them together for a consultation.

"Whenever I enter the workshop," he said pleasantly. "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task with as much speed as possible. Now, I am going to place this box by the door, and I want you to place in it any ideas you may have as to how we can bring this about."

A few days later he opened the box, to find one solitary piece of paper. On it was written: "Take the rubber heels off your shoes."

★ ★ ★

The dramatic critic started to leave in the middle of the second act of the play.

"Don't go now," said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act."

"Fine," was the retort: "give it to the author."

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As One Cricketer Sees Another....

DEODHAR On DULEEP

In the annual cricket season every cricketer who takes an active part in the game does come into personal contact with numerous devotees of the noble game both on and off the field. A few only out of them however leave a permanent impression on his mind owing to their distinctive and distinguishing merit, may be, of some peculiar style or stroke, courage or confidence, and activity or agility of movement.

It is very hard, nay almost impossible to forget the dazzling flash and lustre of their game as that of the lightning even though one may witness it for one small moment. I am many times reminded in this connection of J. G. Greig who for many years of the first decade of this century delighted the Poona and Bombay crowds and sent them into raptures with his great art in batsmanship which was so easy and natural that batting no longer looked to be difficult. With the minimum of effort, Greig, though physically short and weak, could get the maximum of effect and power in his strokes owing to his peculiar wrist-work, which surprised all who saw his small figure. It was impossible thus for cricketers who lived and played thirty years ago in Poona and Bombay to forget the wonderful 'Little' Cricketer with his inimitable style and strokes.

Duleep's Mastery Over Bowlers

The same may be asserted of Duleep though his association with Indian Cricket was very brief. It was in the year 1928 that we in Bombay had the opportunity to see his best game at close quarters. He was then at the top of his form and had done extraordinarily well in first class English cricket to deserve inclusion in the test matches. It was thus a great occasion for the lovers of the game in Bombay when Duleep in his short stay in India in the vacation agreed to play for the Hindus in the famous Bombay Quadrangular contests. His 84 in the first innings against a strong Parsee side impressed all the best Critics of the game owing to the easy, fluent and confident way with which he dealt with the attack of the opponents.

He appeared to be a real master in facing slow and tempting spinners of bowlers like Jamshedjee, who was then very accurate and useful for his side. Duleep however was never found in any difficulties and with his nimble feet could go out to turn the dangerous balls into half vollies and place them safely away from the fielders. Correct and timely footwork is the key to deal with slow spins and the googlies; Duleep possessed it to a remarkable degree and served as an object lesson to many of our batsmen who were taught to stick to the wicket whatever happened.

Another feature of his game, as we could observe then was his command over the 'On side' game in which very few players could excel. Amongst the Cricketers whom I saw in my long cricket career in India, I could class only L. P. Jai, the well-known Bombay player, as the nearest approach to Duleep in his ability and mastery in playing and placing shots on the leg side. Balls pitching on the leg stump or the leg of the batsman are generally more difficult to deal with, like the back hand shots in tennis or badminton. One has to get one's body away from the line of the ball to avoid any cramped movements and to deal with the ball effectively. In this disposition of the body-which is otherwise styled as footwork-Duleep excelled to such an extent that he was never caught in a double mind to miss the stroke.

It has been announced recently that Prince Duleepsinhjee has accepted the important post of the Secretary of the C.C.I. which in years to come is expected to occupy the position and status of the M.C.C. in England.

Nephew Of Ranjee

The younger generation of cricketers perhaps do not know what Duleep was and what he achieved in Cricket in his younger days. It will thus be not out of place if a few facts in his life are quoted for the youngsters of to-day.

Though popularly called Duleep, he should have been Dileep, a name which was common in the ancient Kshatriya dynasties. The national hero of India, the Great Rama was born in the family of Dileep (who formed the subject of the earlier cantoes of "Raghu Vamsha" of Kalidasa) and hence the present Rajputs are very proud and fond of the name Dileep, now changed into Duleep.

Prince Duleep is one of the nephews of the illustrious Cricketer, the late Ranjee and he is related to the present Jamsahib as his younger brother. It is thus evident that the blood of the old Rajputs who have become immortal in Indian history for their bravery, courage and hardihood runs in the veins of Duleep.

Duleepsinha who was therefore naturally qualified for the game of cricket with a sound physique, a keen eye and active limbs. That Ranjee should get a nephew of equal calibre in the game of cricket, is a proof positive, that there is something like heredity which tells us that virtues both physical and mental do descend from generation to generation. Belonging thus to a distinguished family of sportsmen and cricketers, Duleep had an hereditary liking and aptitude for most out-door manly sports since his childhood.

Born in the year 1905, Duleep got his first lessons in Cricket at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and at Cheltenham School in England. From there, he went to Cambridge, where he progressed in the game and got his "blue" in 1925. In this year, he was second in the University batting averages, with an average of 50. In the following year, he topped the varsity averages. In 1927 he started the season in a brilliant way, scoring 101, against Yorks and 254 not out against Middlesex, creating a record for the University. Very soon however, he caught a chil which developed into pneumonia, which prevented him from doing much for his University for that year and the next.

His achievements at the University, thus though modest, stamped him as a rising bat and created in him the necessary confidence in his own ability. You might have observed how even a good player gets upset and loses his nerve in the initial stages of his career, especially in a big tournament match, if he lacks self confidence. Those of you who have been watching the big Quadrangular or Pentangular Matches at Bombay know very well that the majority of the colts fail in big cricket at their first appearance, however great they may be in the club fixtures. Once however they put up 50 or more in real first class cricket, they get the necessary courage and confidence which obviously are half the strength and ability of a man not only in cricket and other games but in all the walks of life.

County Player

Leaving the University thus fully equipped for the game both physically and mentally, Duleep turned out for his Uncle's County, Sussex, and in his first appearance in the County Matches batted so brilliantly that although playing only in 11 Matches he scored 1082 runs, including six centuries and topped the County averages with an average of 60. He thus achieved the feat of his illustrious uncle, the late Ranjee, in standing at the top of English Cricket. Next year in 1929, he repeated the honour of leading the County averages. You can well imagine how difficult and therefore creditable it must have been for young Duleep, these almost new to first class County Cricket to meet and master the most formidable attacks of the best English Bowlers of his days.

It was no mean achievement for an Indian to score in one season 2000 runs, including 7 hundreds with 2 double ones. His greatest feat and crowning glory came in 1929 when against Kent, he had 115 runs in the first innings, followed by 246 in the second. Naturally he was one of the first choices for the M.C.C. Team to tour Australia and New Zealand under the Captaincy of Harold Gilligan. He batted consistently in Australia. Against New Zealand however, he was more successful scoring three centuries and finished at second in the New Zealand tests with a creditable average of 90 runs.

Next year i.e. 1930, saw his first appearance in the famous test match against Australia and in the second test at Lord's, he had the great honour of knocking up the coveted century like his uncle to join the select band of players who had scored a hundred on their initial appearance, an honour which very few in England and Australia had the ability and fortune to achieve. His 173 in the first innings of the second test at Lord's can never be forgotten for its brilliance and art. He helped the English side a great deal at a critical time, when his more experienced and reliable comrades had failed. He at once had the distinction of being included in the Wisden's best five batsmen of the world. In the remaining tests of the year he batted consistently and at the end of the series, came out second in the English test averages with an average of 59 1/2 and an aggregate of 416 thus was only 20 runs behind the great veteran Sutcliffe.

Beat Uncle's Record!

For Sussex, he again topped the averages and had the highest score of his career 333 runs against Northants, made in a single day. This beat his uncle's record for that County. Against Middlesex, he again achieved a century in each innings and at Lords, playing for the Gentlemen, he performed the same feat, scoring 125 and 103 not out in the 2 innings. Thus at the end of 1930, he stood high in First Class averages second only to Sutcliffe with 2562 runs to his credit and an average of 56.

Such a brilliant career brought to him a universal admiration and recognition in the world's best artists and exponents of the game and he was elected to Captain the Sussex XI in 1931. The end of the season again found him at the top of his County's players and under his inspiring Captaincy, Sussex offered a gallant fight to deprive Yorkshire of the championship in 1933. It was however nothing short of a great tragedy when his health broke down and he could no further take part in the campaign and it was a great disappointment and handicap to his side in its efforts for County honours.

When the English Team to play in Australia in the autumn of 1933 was picked, Duleepsinha was naturally a certainty and although he had to retire from the English season before its close, it was hoped that he would be well enough to accompany the Team when it left. Unfortunately it was not so, and the English side was deprived of his help in its fight for the Ashes.

In spite of all medical help and advice, he afterwards never was restored to his former health and though a winter in Switzerland worked wonders with him, the Doctors could not allow him to play any more serious cricket and thus after 1933 we had the misfortune of seeing his prosperous and promising cricket career abruptly cut short. It must have been no doubt a great disappointment to himself, but it was almost a blow to his hundreds of admirers both in India and in England to see their idol shattered in the prime of youth and vigour, when great deal more was expected from him. All the experience and the

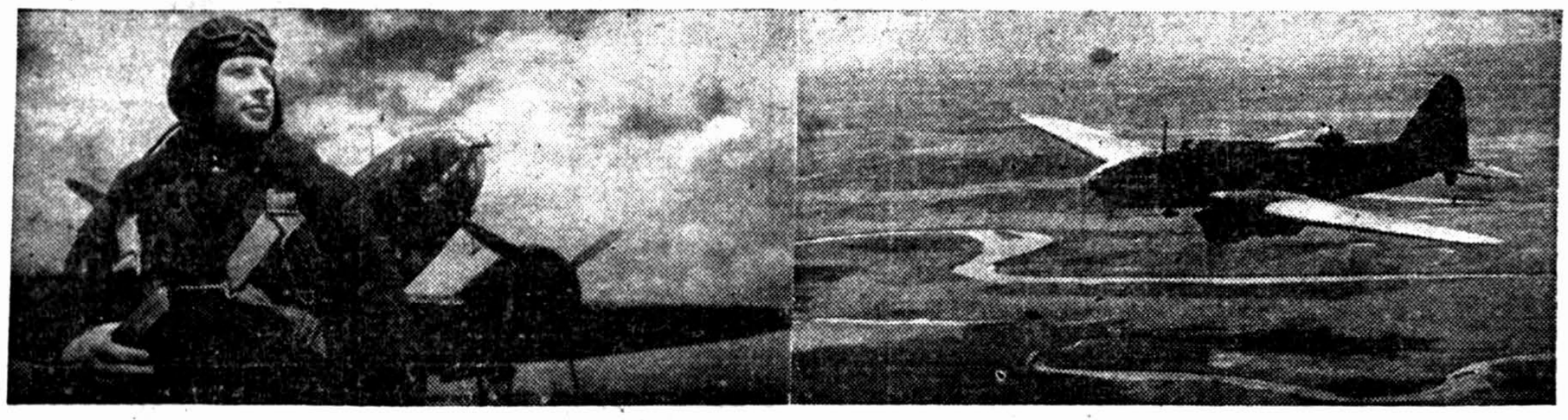
(Continued on Page 15)

By D. B. Deodhar

"Ah! Duleep is an artist," said Hobbs once.

It was an apt remark. Duleep is the perfect artist—every stroke of his executed as well as it could be made, with perfect grace and timing and with the minimum of exertion. His foot work might be well described as the poetry of motion.

This article is of particular topical interest as Prince Duleepsinhji has been recently appointed the Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, and his services will thus once again be fortunately available to Indian cricket—though alas! not as a player!



THE PILOT - - - - and - - - - - THE PLANE

'Berlin': New Soviet Film

By OLEG LEONIDOV

Foreign filmgoers are well acquainted with the name of Julius Raisman, the Soviet film director who produced many talented pictures, including the films "Mashenka" with Valentina Karavaeva in the leading role and the "Moscow Sky" featuring Peter Aleinikov, both released during the war. In 1944 Raisman produced a long documentary film entitled "About the armistice with Finland"

Moscow cinemas are now showing his new documentary film, "Berlin" featuring the last decisive battle in fight against fascist Germany. This picture is a stirring and original piece of work. The film is daringly cut; the documentary scenes, shot by thirty-eight frontline cameramen, have been cleverly combined with shots from German newsreels this vivid use of association and contrast serves to show all the more clearly the profundity of Nazi Germany's military, political and moral crash.

We see how, on a small piece of land won from the enemy on the western bank of the Oder, Marshal Zhukhov concentrated troops and material for a blow of tremendous force; the Military Council of the First Belo-Russian Front in the Marshal's headquarters; we watch his Generals-heroes of the battles of Stalingrad, Kursk, Orel, Gomel, Bobruisk and Vitebsk trace on the map a rehearsal of the battle for Berlin according to the plan of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Stalin.

Second Time

The producer has succeeded brilliantly in conveying the full force and speed of the offensive, unprecedented artillery power of 22,000 guns which struck simultaneously. The ancient engraving and museum exhibits here flashed on to the screen remind the spectator that this is not the first time that Russian troops have conquered the German capital: in 1760 in Berlin Germans signed their deed of surrender to the Russian General Chernyshov

Swift characteristic genre scenes were shot by the operators during the fighting in Berlin suburbs. Respectable looking Berliners emerge from their cellars with knives in their hands and cut up carcasses of horses. Hunger forces them to eat offal. This is what they received from Hitler instead of his promised blessings.

In the following scenes Raisman shows us the population of Berlin throwing flowers under tracks of their tanks setting out on their campaign against Soviet Russia, how enthusiastically they applauded the military parades and frenziedly shouted "Heil!" And immediately the picture changes: we see these same Berliners stretching out their hands greedily to the Red Army girl distributing bread to the starving population of Germany's capital. The Red Army does not take revenge on the civilian population and does not kill women and children-it feeds them

With a growing strength the battle rages night and day. Berlin is in flames. Again the film takes us into the past and shows the first fires lit in this city by Hitler himself. It was he who set fire to Reichstag. At his orders his vandal followers made bonfires of books in public squares and marched through streets with burning torches by night and in these demonstrations marched the future murderers of Majdanek, Oswiecin and Tremblinka. Fires of war lit in Berlin and they returned to Berlin.

The Climax

Another genre scene characterising the life and habits of the German "patriots": while battle rages they loot shops and, bowed under the weight of stolen goods, linen materials, shoes-they crawl away to their holes and cellars.

The battle reaches its height. But even in those moments the heart of the Russian soldier is filled with nobility and charity; we see a Red Army man risking his own life, carefully leading an old German across the street.

The flag of victory has been hoisted over Reichstag. Berlin has surrendered.

The cameraman shot the cross-examination of the General of Artillery, Weidling who commanded the defence of Berlin. He relates his last meeting with Hitler on April 29. The Fuehrer continued to insist on resistance.

"How did he look, what condition was he in?", asks the Soviet General with almost an imperceptible irony.

"I had seen the Fuehrer a year before that. I was shocked now by his appearance. He was a ruin", answers the German and imitates the broken Fuehrer, his trembling hands moving over the map, his almost inaudible, stammering voice.

The film shows the joyous meetings which took place in the streets of Berlin between the victorious fighting men of the Red Army with their Russian brothers, with the French Belgian, American, Polish, Norwegian, English prisoners freed from fascist captivity

The battle of Berlin had a decisive influence on the course of the war in Europe. Germany was forced to acknowledge her defeat.

The camera carries us to the Tempelhof aerodrome. Lieutenant General Vasilyev and Army General Sokolovsky heartily welcome the delegation of the Allied Expeditionary Forces headed by Air Chief Marchal Sir Arthur Tedder. To the sound of orchestra the victors file past.

Signing Of Surrender

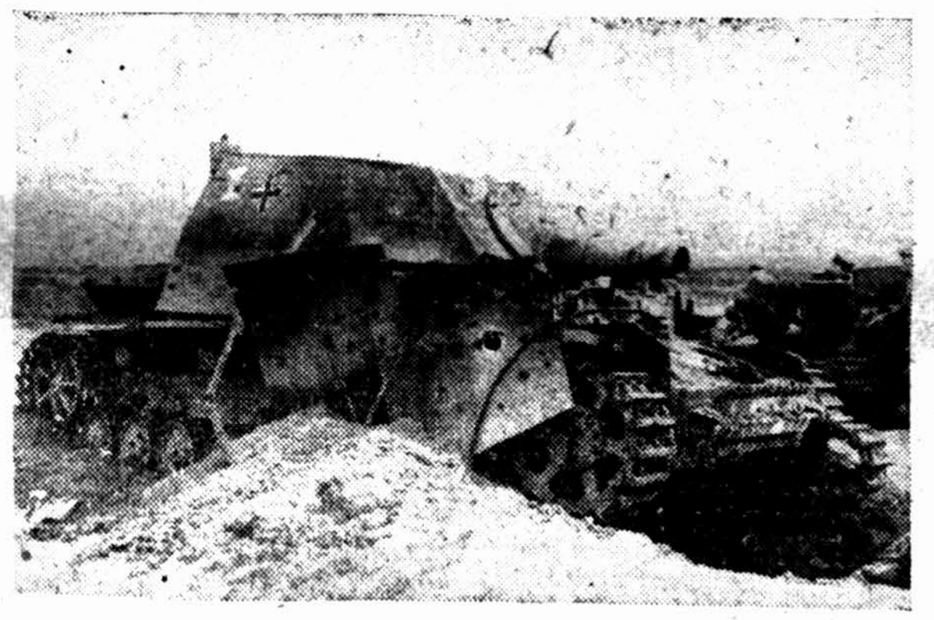
Field Marshal Keitel has to wait in an automobile until the ceremony is over. He tries to appear as though he neither saw nor heard what went on around him, as though he were engrossed in the study of the conditions of surrender-although everything is clearly visible and audible through the window of the car.

Representatives of the Allied Command drive to Karlshortf-Berlin suburb. On the way they have an opportunity of looking at streets of Hitler's former capital which show no small signs of the work of their flyers

The film ends with the portrayal of that great historical event the signing of the instrument of Germany's unconditional surrender by representatives of the German command.

From the wrecked, defeated Berlin the operator carries us to the sunny, beautiful Moscow, to the May Day Parade on the Red Square. Covered with glory the victorious Red Army marches past Lenin's mausoleum from which the great army leader, Joseph Stalin, watched the heroes.

Streets of Moscow are filled with jubilant people. Orchestras play. Rockets blossom in the sky as salutes thunder out. Strangers kiss and embrace.... The victorious Soviet people look to the future with calm confidence



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GARG BOOK DEPOT.
ANARKALI, LAHORE.

Who Are The Anarchists?

By Sally Craves

People in North London were puzzled by the appearance of posters urging them not to vote. "Government is for slaves," they say, "Free men govern themselves."

They were in heavy black type, strangely sombre beside the reds and blues of election posters, and are headed Anarchist Federation.

What is anarchism? The word, derived from the Greek, means "without rule." Some think it started in the third century B.C., when the first Stoic philosopher Zeno challenged Plato's highly organised communist state and proposed, instead, free communites without government.

But it was an Englishman, Shelley's father-in-law, William Godwin, who first set out the social and moral ideas of anarchism in 1793. It was a Frenchman, Proudhon, who used the word in 1840 to describe a no-government society based on mutual aid between citizens and groups regulated simply by bookkeeping.

STATE REJECTED

Neither Godwin nor Proudhon was in favour of taking away people's private property by violence. It was left to Marx's contemporary and rival, ex-Imperial Guards officer Michael Bakunin, to give anarchism a revolutionary twist and a tight organisation.

Bakunin accepted the idea of class-war but rejected the state, even the workers' state, and put in its place a network of self-governing communities covering the world.

Bakunin's ideas found favour in the Latin countries, where they were combined with those of some of the early trade-union movements, which were in those days oppressed and often very radical bodies. In Spain particularly, where police action was continuously directed against workers' movements, trade-union anarchism-or anarcho-syndicalism-hardened its character and increased in violence.

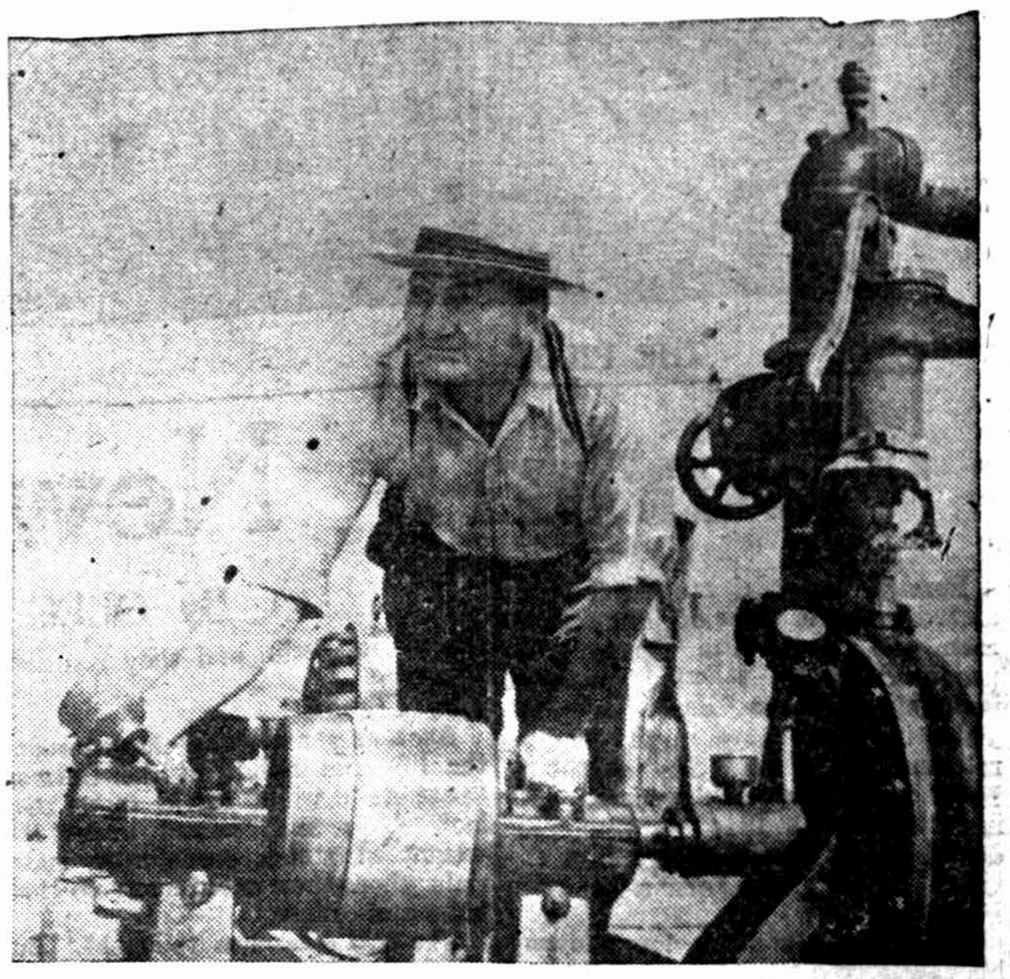
EXPLOSIVE IDEAS

Present-day anarchism in England is not a united creed. There are anarcho-syndicalists who are equally opposed to capitalism, democratic socialism and Soviet communism, who are anti-war and who believe that the workers should take over industry by force and run it. There are more philosophical anarchists, followers of Proudhon and his disciple Kropotkin, and literary anarchists who apply anti-authoritarian ideas to writing and painting.

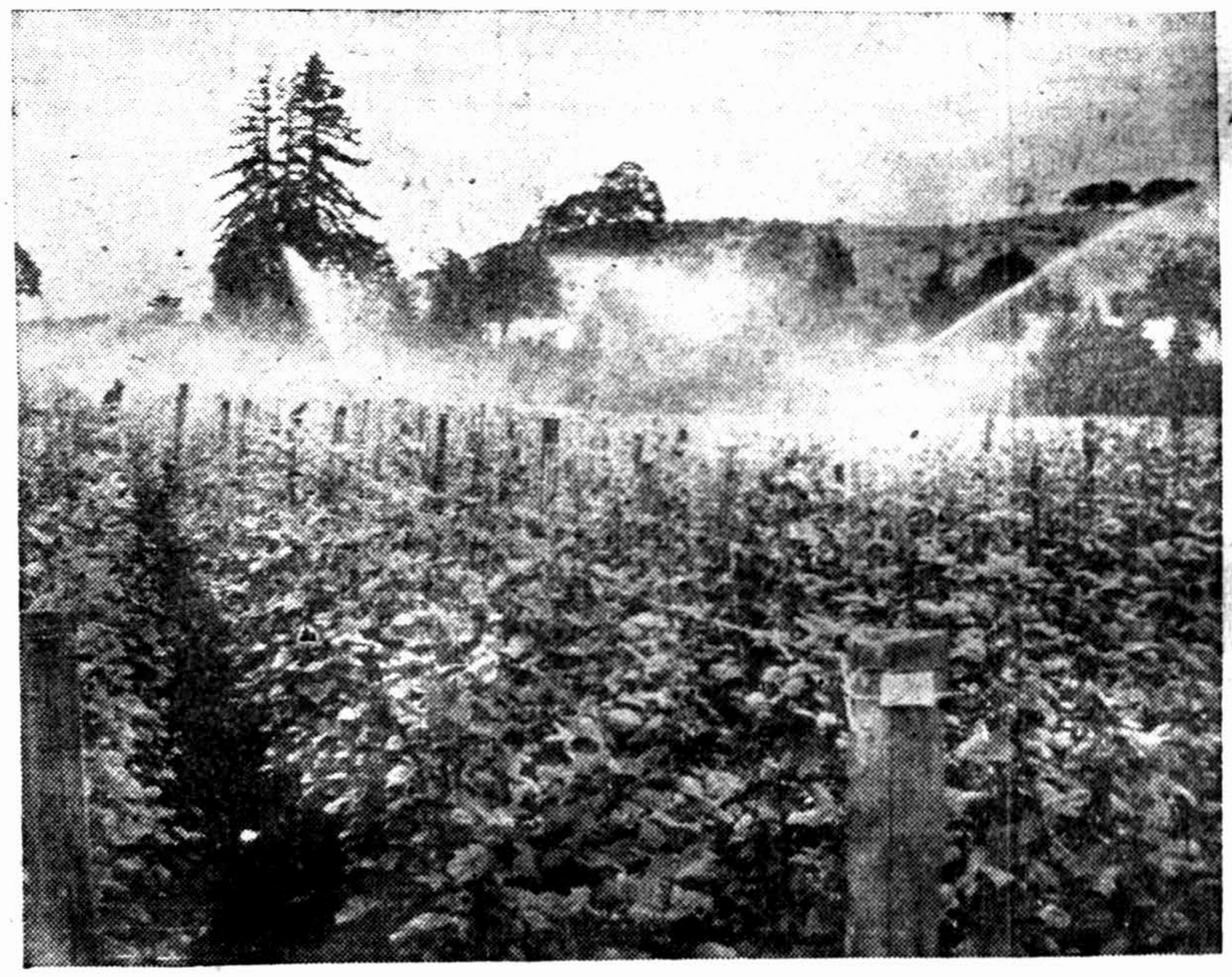
A handful of political anarchists, chiefly young intellectuals, have been imprisoned for sedition during the war. Their following is very small.

But the literary anarchists look like founding quite a lively little coterie as these things go, though they have not produced a Shelley yet. Their stock-in-trade is neither dynamite nor revolutionary leaflets, but explosive ideas. They seem to eschew beards. long hair and wide-brimmed hats, and look like almost anybody you might meet on the uptrain.
(News Chronicle).

More Pictures Of Rural Electrification In America



This electric water pump on an American farm supplies house, barn and stock with hundreds of gallons of water that formerly had to be pumped by hand.



Automatic Electric Sprayers are the order of the day.

Dr. Niels H. D. Bohr, a Novel Laureate in physics and former professor at Copenhagen University in Denmark, where he worked with Dr. Meitner. He fled to Sweden from Denmark at the time of the Nazi occupation, went on to England, and then to the United States. At Columbia University in New York City he experimented on the release of atomic energy from uranium.

Thumbnail sketch of Inventor of Atom Bomb

NIELS BOHR

(By P. M. Joshy)

As the atom-bomb burst over Hiroshima and the newspaper-reader recovered from the blast in the paper columns and began to think of the event in terms of sober scientific facts rather than as a sort of miracle, he had to go to the twenties of this century to get a clear notion of the modern atom. In those days as of these the name of one Danish scientist figured prominently in that domain, now the shattering explosion of "he bomb' has forced that shy-retiring physicist into the limelight of world's headlines. He is Niels Henrik Bohr of Copenhagen, Denmark—the glamour-boy of the last month which brought the nuclear energy as a startling source of power before the bewildered millions.

Bohr's name is indissolubly linked with the revolution in physics which derogated the Classical Newtonist Mechanics from its supreme position. With the aid of Max Plank's Quantum Theory based on discontinuity of radiation which, it holds, is transmitted in small packets of energy—called Quanta (pl.) rather than as one continuous wave he blazed a way into the atomic region of infinitely small dimensions and made the nuclear atom a theoretical certainty for the first time. It is with a modified form of his atom the gigantic source of energy in the disintegration of atom of Uranium has been begun to be tapped—for better or worse.

The atom whose existence was prostulated long since pre-Socretian days was slowly coming under the rigours of scientific examination during the latter half of the 19th century. John Dalton, the Manchester Schoolmaster had built up a workable atomic theory in the early years of the same century, on the assumption that they were the ultimate units— unbreakable and unchangeable—that went to make up matter. Nearly after a hundred years the pioneer researches of J. J. Thomson and Sir Wm. Crookes —especially 'the Cathode Rays'— made the simplicity of atoms problematic. The unvarying, wide occurrence of election made a new conception of the atom imperative and here Bohr stepped in under the guidance of that master physicist, Lord Rutherford, to usher a new era of atomic physics. His model of the nuclear atom, known as Rutherford— Bohr Atom has gone a long way in the solution of many problems and difficulties.

When this man, then a youngster of 26—son of Christian Bohr, Professor of Physiology at Copenhagen, came over to England after having doctorated, he simply buried himself in Rutherford's laboratory at Manchester. He came out, his colleagues said, only to get his breath. After slogging at his work for more than two years, he published his First paper in 1913 and by 1915 he had made the nuclear atom of Rutherford more acceptable, more satisfactory by the results it gave, both theoretical and practical. This he achieved by two simple yet bold, unorthodox assumptions vesting on the Quantum Theory and explained the much puzzling Hydrogen spectrum obtaining theoretically values almost coincident with the experimental ones. Going back to Copenhagen, first as a professor and then as the Head of Institute of Theoretical Physics opened in 1920, he continued his labours making valuable contributions to atomic physics. These researches directly led to the discovery of a new element—Hafnium and his theories of 'valence electrons' and Correspondence Principle' rank high and important.

Trapped in his own country when the Germans overran it, he began a battle of wits against the Gestapo and succeeded in rescuing his knowledge from falling into their hands—a story just out and too recent to recapitulate. Working in a Whitehall lab today he has sedulously kept away from publicity. Pressmen swarming there for an interview were met by his son, Aage who is, by the way, his father's co-worker. The modesty of his shaggy, powerful, long faced man can be seen from the article on 'Atom' in Encylopaedia Britannica wherein there is no mention of his name. As you guessed, the author of the article is Niels Henrik Bohr.

The stranger ambled into the farmyard and was challenged by the farmer. With an air of great importance the visitor produced his card and remarked: "I am a Government inspector and am entitled to inspect your farm."

Half an hour later the farmer saw the official being chased by a bull in the field. Leaning over the gate as the inspector dashed past, the farmer cried: "Show him your card, mister—show him your card!"

Brave Deeds Of August 1942

A.-I.C.C. HAILS NATION'S REVOLT AGAINST REPRESSION

Battle Royal On Resolution About Congress Policy

A chorus of approval of the heroic part played by the people of India after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, was the keynote of speeches made by the leaders as well as the rank and file of the A.-I.C.C. members at its second day's sitting on Saturday.

Despite a heavy downpour of rain the deliberations proceeded smoothly and two important resolutions, one dealing with the struggle of 1942 and after and the other with Congress policy were discussed at length and adopted.

Top ranking Congress leaders were in charge of piloting the resolutions and successfully met criticisms voiced by the members of the A.-I.C.C.

The audience, particularly the Congress workers were alert and responded with cheers whenever a speaker made a scathing indictment of the Government or a home thrust of Communists and others.

THE THREE YEARS

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was greeted with a great oration when he rose to move the following resolution:—

The A.I.C.C., at its first meeting after more than three years of wanton suppression by the British Government, desires to convey its greeting and congratulation to the nation for the courage and endurance with which it withstood the fierce and violent onslaught of the British Power, and its deep sympathy to all those who suffered during these three years of military, police and ordinance rule. The Committee regrets that in some places the people forgot and fell away from the Congress method of peaceful and non-violent action, but realises that the provocative action of the Government in effecting sudden and widespread arrests of all well-known leaders, and brutal and ruthless repression of peaceful demonstrations, goaded them to rise spontaneously to resist the armed might of an alien Imperialist Power which was trying to crush the spirit of freedom and the passionate desire of the Indian people to gain independence

THREE YEARS OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

The earnest appeal made by the A.I.C.C., at its last meeting held on Aug. 8, 1942 for creating conditions necessary for full co-operation with the United Nations in the cause of world freedom was ignored and the suggested attempts to solve the Indian problem by negotiation were answered by the Government by an all-out attack on the Indian people and by subjecting an unarmed India to many of the horrors of war which accompany an invasion. Three years of frightfulness have left their long trail behind them of death and agony and suffering and avoidable man-made famine which took its toll of millions of lives, and an administrative system which is full of corruption and incompetence, totally incapable of handling or solving India's problems. Yet these years have also demonstrated the courage of the Indian people to meet governmental repression and have steeled and hardened them in their resolve to gain freedom and deliverance from foreign rule.

SHADOW OF WAR.

The World War is happily over but its long shadow still darkens the world and prospects of future wars are being considered. The appearance of the atom bomb as a weapon of war, with its frightful and horrible powers of destruction has brought to a crisis the immoral and self-destructive elements of the present-day political, economic and spiritual structure of the world. Civilization is likely to destroy itself unless it gives up its Imperialist and acquisitive tendencies and bases itself on the peaceful co-operation of free nations and on the maintenance of the dignity of man. The end of the war has brought no freedom to the colonial and dependent countries, and the Imperialist powers are again engaged in the old contest for dominion over others.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The A.-I.C.C., reiterates its national and international objectives, laid down in its resolution of August 8, 1942, and its conviction that the independence of India is essential for world peace and must be the basis for the freedom of Asiatic and other dependent nations. The independence of India must be unequivocally recognised and her status among the United Nations must be that of an independent nation co-operating with others on an equal basis for the establishment of a world order of peace and freedom.

THE THREE YEARS

Pandit Nehru moving the resolution said that the resolution dealt with a period that had just gone by It was, however, inevitable that they should cast their eyes at the years that were past. These three years as the Congress President had remarked the previous day, constituted an age, which had witnessed deep and fundamental changes.

Three years ago the Congress had resolved to do its utmost to arrive at a settlement with the British Government through the method of conciliation—if such a method would lead them to the freedom of India But they were all arrested before they could do anything The A.I.C.C was a responsible organisation and as such it was bound to give the people a clear lead. They should have anticipated all the moves of the enemy, all the responsibilities that might possibly fall on them, all the false allegations that would be made against them and prepare their plans. But they were wholly denied the opportunity to give any such lead.

A GREAT REVOLUTION

The result was that all of a sudden, unheralded and unannounced a great revolution burst upon India. There was a wave of strikes and hartals all over India answered by widespread repression, arrests, shootings and bombings. Through various movements of Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience the Indian people had builit up their strength and their capacity for organised action. The result was that the people met the wave of repression with great courage and determination. The masses took the reins of power in their own hands.

It was a mighty and gigantic revolution and it would be futile to seek to examine and pronounce judgment on every small act, every flaw or every mistake committed in those days.

NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED

The speaker said that if he had been out of prison in those trying days, it would be difficult for him to say, what he might or might not have done. How then could he sit in judgment on the people who had followed the dictates of their conscience. And on the whole what was done was nothing to be ashamed of Men and women, peasants and workers took charge of the conduct of affairs with firm determination and often disregarding the danger to their own lives they faced the might of the British Power. It would have been a matter of shame if they had not acted as they did

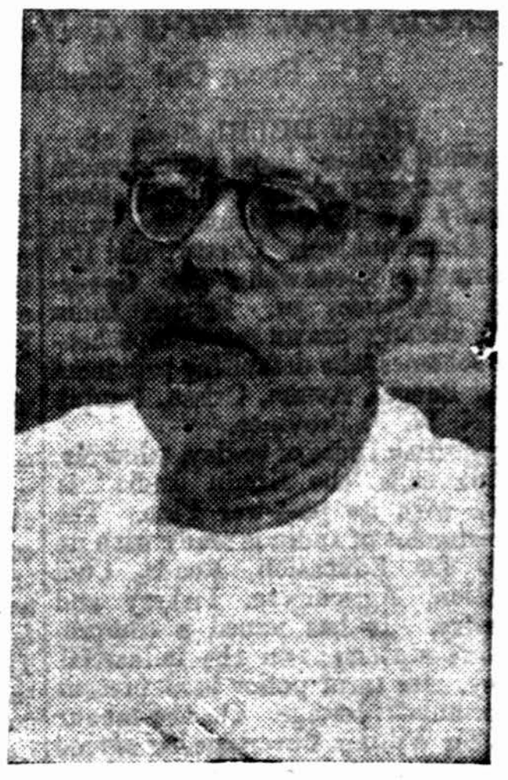
THEY HELD POWER

In Satara in this Province, in certain villages of the Central Provinces in a few districts of Bengal and Bihar, in Ballia and Ghazipur of his own Province, people took hold of power on their own initiative and in the face of the entrench British Power, which, as Churchill bragged at the time, had the largest military force in this country, not to speak of the armies of the powers in alliance with the British. And the people, helpless and desperate, still met the onslaught of this military might with commendable courage

LESSONS OF 1942

What was the lesson of this period? Pandit Nehru asked The first and foremost lesson was that the people of India were awake. They were conscious of their rights. The efforts that had been made to teach them and educate them in their rights had not been in vain. The Congress had played no small part in this awakening of the people. The Congress was in no small measure responsible for that flash of valour, that determined courage which the people had shown in defence of their own rights. Such valour and spirit of resistance had not been seen in India since 1857. The Indian people had never before met such a powerful assault as had been made on them During this whole period no meetings of any kind

(Continued on Page 16)



Sarat Chandra Bose
Photo by V. Kalidas.

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CRIPPS GIVES HOPE

LAHORE, Sept. 22. (A.P.I.): The hope of an early solution of India's problem is expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Minister, in a letter from London to Maulana Habib-ul-Rahman, the well-known Ahrar Leader.

Sir Stafford writes to the Maulana: "I am very glad you are free again and I hope before too long we may be able to help in solving India's problems".

****

SAVE MAHENDRA PRATAP

(From A Correspondent.)
AGRA, Sept. 22.

Syt. Deokinandan, a prominent Congressman of Agra, has wired to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Pandit Srikrishna Datta Paliwal tht the Congress should take immediate steps to save Raja Mahendra Pratap. "Please contact with Government and American Consul. He should receive full justice. His only Crime is his love of his country".

Mahatma Has Restful Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi had a restful day. He was examined by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. Jivraj Mehta who found some improvement in his condition. But further rest has been advised and it is unlikely he will attend the A.-I.C.C. session to-morrow.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari called at Birla House to-doy.

A deputation of Midnapur Congressmen came to Birla House to wait on Gandhiji but they abstained from disturbing him on learning of his ill-health.

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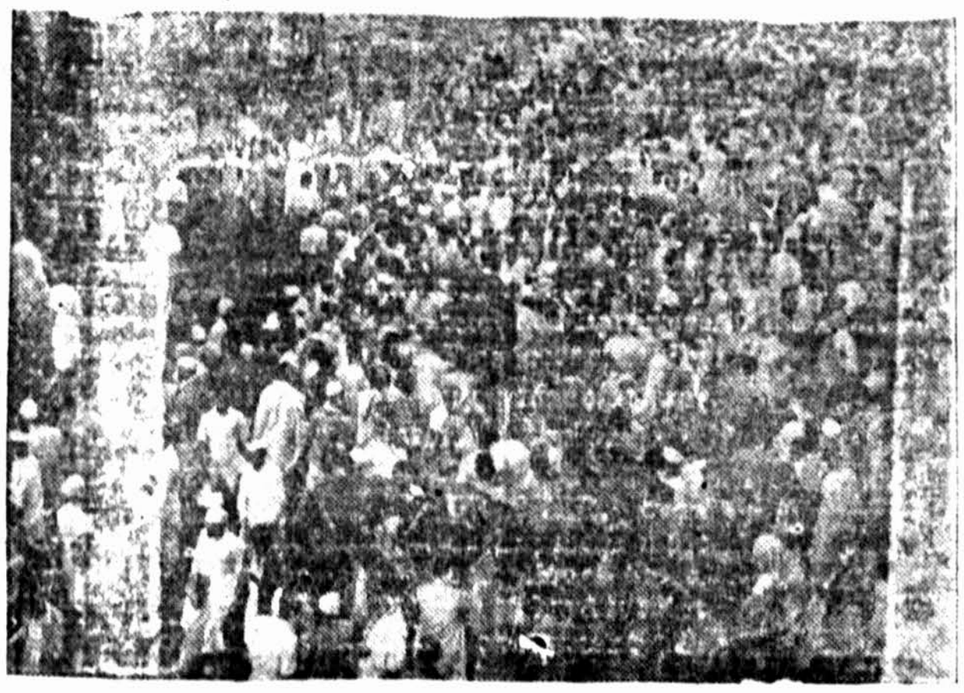

Despite heavy rains Bombay citizens holding umbrellas are seen rushing to attend the A.-I.C.C. session.

Our New Delhi Letter

National Planning & The Common Man

Central Govt. Faces A Number Of Complications

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

Indian States have commenced their post-war planning. They have actually set up a Committee, with Sir Shammukham Chetty as its Chairman. Meanwhile five Governors' Provinces in British India have already drawn up comprehensive schemes, the defaulting provinces being Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Punjab and N. W. F. Province.

In British India of to-day, what Mr. Jinnah calls "the Hindu India" is ready with its post-war Plan. The Government of India is ready with its plans for Education, Roads, Civil Aviation, Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry. It has issued a comprehensive statement on the industrial policy. Its tariff policy is at present in formulative stage. On the labour side, Sir William Beveridge has agreed to come out to India to prepare a social security plan.

Sir Joseph Bhore and his Health and Development Committee are presumably waiting for one of its members, Mr. B. Shiva Rao to return to India before they sign and submit their report to the Government. The report, therefore, will not be available to the Public before the end of this year. It has taken two years to finish its work. The Woodhead Committee in the meantime has issued two volumes of its Report. The Rege Committee is another instance of "never finishing the job.' This Committee, was, likewise, appointed nearly two years ago to collect data for social security scheme for India. Its members, all of whom are Indians, accorrding to reports here, have been quarelling amongst themselves, not on fundamentals, but on domestic affairs.

Mineral Planning

Reverting to Government of India's planning, two American Geologists, Messrs. Watters and Cory, are being appointed to prepare a mineral Plan for India. Hydro-Electric Schemes are being worked out. And so on and so forth.

There are two important aspects of this planning business—one constitutional and the other psychological. The trend of all Central Planning is towards strong unified centre. The war has shown the weaknesses of provincial autonomy. As against this, the Congress, as indicated by its latest resolution on self-determination, favours a loosely knit federation, with residuary power vesting in the Provinces. The Muslim League wants no federation but partition of India.

The States have created further complication They insist that they must have effective say in the formulation of all-India policies, but they are not prepared to concede the similar right to British India, as far as their internal economy was concerned. They will like to influence the policies of British India without any quid pro quo. The industrial or other development in British India should not be planned to the detriment of Indian States, they urge. The industrial development in Indian States, due to lower labour costs and taxation, has been at the expense of British India. Higher taxation, higher labour costs, rigid labour laws, licensing and control under Post-war planning are bound to affect development in British India, unless the States are prepared to surrender some of their treat rights. Capital from British India is bound to migrate to Indian States as it has done in the past. Notwithstanding their professions, the industrialists are businessmen first and businessmen last, and they will invest their capital, where ever they can get highest return on it.

Semi-Sovereign Units

The case of Indian Provinces under the present constitution is not very different from that of Indian States. Constitutionally, they are semi-soverign units. In the provincial field, their authority is supreme—at least constitutionally. Agriculture, industries, roads, forestry, fishery, education, public health and irrigation all fall within the provincial domain. The Provinces are too glad to undertake development schemes relating to provincial subjects, provided the Centre paid for them. "Grow more food" campaign is the case to point. The campaign was launched for a limited and specific object, namely, to raise foodgrains for the deficit areas. The schemes for increasing acreage under cultivation or output were financed wholly or partly by the Centre, but no province contributed one grain to the basic plan of foodgrain distribution.

The protagonists of the campaign argue that the campaign was responsible for bringing down prices of foodgrains. This is a debatable point, for, none can determine with accuracy, what part—the favourable war situation has played in lowering prices. The fact, however, remains that the Centre had no authority to compel the Provinces to surrender the additional yield from the "grow more food" campaign. Foolishly, the Centre attached no condition to the grants it gave in persuance of the campaign.

The constitutional difficulties, it will be seen, are quite formidable ones. Then again, if Mr. Churchill, as he declared last year in the House of Commons, could not commit his unknown successors to any post-war development schemes, how is the present "caretakers" Government at the Centre entitled to commit its still more unknown successors. The State versus private enterprise is an important issue for determination. The Congress exponent Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is for state control. The minorities are for State control The Government of India, as constituted today, largely favours private enterprise.

Psychological Aspect

The case of Government's transport policy could be cited to the point. The Government of India started railway development as private enterprise and then nationalised the railways at a huge cost to the tax payerl It allowed private enterprise to develop road and inland water transport and is now going abegging for a share in the ownership and management of these two categories of transport. The civil aviation development is now being launched through private enterprise. The past experience has no meaning, as far as the Government of India is concerned. One charm of the past is that it is past.

It is true that economic planning cannot wait the constitutional settlement, but economic planning should be so devised as to be acceptable to the "unknown successors" of the present government.

The psychological aspect is still more important. The planning will demand sacrifices from the common man. It must, therefore, inspire confidence in the common man that his sacrifices will not be in vain and that they will be for his own betterment. His own Government can inspire that confidence in him.

This brings me to Lord Wavell's second plan. Firstly, it is not a Plan for the immediate present, but, primarily for the future. Secondly, it is a plan to bring out new leadership in India. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulana Azad, and Dr. Ambedkar all of them will be eliminated from the second Wavell Conference.

The Plan will vitalise the elections.

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KHARKHANA NAYA SONA,
ANARKALI, LAHORE.

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE SECURITY DEMAND

Holds No Offence Committed Under D. I. Rules By Book On "Denationalisation Of Goans"

A special bench consisting of Justices Divatia, Chagla and Rajadhayksha heard a petition filed by the Associated Advertisers & Printers Ltd., for setting aside the order of the Bombay Government forfeiting a security of Rs. 1,500/-. The order of forfeiture was made by the Government under Section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, for printing a book entitled "Denationalisation of Goans" prepared by the Goa Congress Committee. Exception was taken by the Government to several passages in the book as being likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with the Portruguese Government. The provision as regards foreign relations has been introduced in the Press act by the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder.

'MERELY A HISTORICAL STUDY'

Mr. K. M. Desai on behalf of the petitioner argued that the book is merely a historical study of the reasons and causes of the cultural degeneration and consequently denationalisation of Goans. The counsel also pointed out that the "prejudice" to the relations between the two Governments must be such as would be covered by Section 2 of the Defence of India Act, which provides for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, or the efficent prosecution of war or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. Mr. Desai submitted that there was nothing in the book that was likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with the Portuguse Government.

The Advocate General on behalf of the Government replied that the principles of the law of sedition or the other ordinary penal provision were not to be applied to a case of this nature. The court has to consider whether a particular publication is likely to cause unpleasantness between the two states. Mr. Daphtary submitted that the book was not a mere history but showed that the causes that were responsible for the enslavement of Goans were present even today and the clerical distator ship of yesterday is now the fascist dictatorship of to-day. Allowing such a book to be printed in India was likely to impress the Portuguese Government that the British Government permitted propaganda against their Government amongst Goans residing in British India. Hence the book was likely to cause rupture between the two Governments.

JUDGEMENT

Mr. Justice Chagla delivering judgment on behalf of tht Bench reviewed the whole book in detail He pointed out that the book was a historical study ranging from the times of Albuquerque who came to India in 1510 upto the present times. The book was based on reliable authorities such as the letters of Albuquerque Andre Corsali, and others. His Lordship made a particular references to a quotation from the sermon of the Archibishop of Vvora proffered in Lisbon about the inquisition in Goa:—

> "If everywhere the Inquisition was an onfamous Court, the infamy however base, however vile, hawever corrupt and determined by wordly interests, it was never more so than the Inquisition of Goa, by irony of fate called the Holy Office. The Inquisitors even attained the infamy of sending to their prison women who resisted them, there satisfying their beastly instincts and then burning them as heretics."

His Lordship further observed about the meeting of the word "prejudice" that it was not defined anywhere in the Defence of India Act, and that they had, therefore, to look to Sec. 2 of the said Act and interpret the word in the light of the said Section. In the light of such interpretation the book could be said to be likely prejudice His Majecty's relations with the Portuguese Government.

The order of the Government was set aside and the petition was allowed with costs for the petitioner.

Mr. Krishnakant M. Desai appeared for the petitioners, the Advocate General with the Asst. Government pleader and instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, Sept. 23

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 D Y Kelkar 9-30 Mulchand J Nayak 9-45 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Hamida Bano 11-30 Susheela Tembe 12-0 p.m. Mulchand J Nayak 12-15 Baswaraj 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 2-30 For Children (M) 5-0 D Y Kelkar 5-25 Ravishankar (Sitar) 5-55 Locals 6-0 Susheela Tembe 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Hamida Bano 7-0 Ravi Shankar (Sitar) 7-15 Baswaraj 7-45 Bhavgeet 8-0 Hamida Bano 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News in Gujarati 8-45 Listeners' Requests 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Karnataki Dhun 9-45 Down to Sea in Ships (E) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

SATURDAY MAIL

FIRST NATIONAL NEWSWEEKLY

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Present-day national politics, international affairs, literature, science, industry—all will be embraced in its wide compass. Besides, there will be interesting biographical sketches of national and foreign personalities. It will be profusely illustrated and will be in the nature of a compendium of current events.

PRICE: 1/8/-

Orders for V.P.P. cannot be accepted. Rs. 1|12|- being the price including registration charges may be sent by M.O.

SATURDAY MAIL: 52-IA, AMHERST ST., CALCUTTA.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 2, 2001
Muslim: Shavval 15, 1364
Parsi: Farvardin 20, 1314
Sunrise: 7-28 a.m. Sunset: 7-35 p.m.
Hightide: 1-32, 13-46. Lowtide: 7-27, 19-52

To-day's Engagements

ASIAN AIR ASSOCIATES: Reception at Worli Factory at 6 p.m. today. Air Vice-Marshal O. E. Carter to be present.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: At 5 p.m. Swami Prakashanandji Maharaj will speak on "The Knowledge of the Self in Hindi."

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OP-CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.: Annual general meeting in the Registered Office to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY MALAYALEE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: A general body meeting will be held to-day at 2-30 p.m. in Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga.

RECEPTION TO KERALA LEADERS: A public reception will be given to the Kerala Leaders to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the Indian Gymkhana Ground, Matunga.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA: A public meeting will be held at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga this evening, when Com. P Ramamurti will speak in Tamil on "Tamilnad To-morrow."

PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION ATHLETICS: A Cross Country Race will be run to-day, commencing from Jogeshwari Railway Station. The race will start at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.).

CHRISTIANS' NEHRU RECEPTION COMMITTEE: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address a public meeting of Christians to-day at 11-30 a.m. on St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Grounds, Parel, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA HARIJAN LEAGUE: A meeting of the Harijan merchants will be held at 'Sarvajanik Middle School' at Anjirwadi, Mazagaon to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.). All Harijan merchants are cordially invited.

GOAN UNION: The annual general meeting of the Ordinary and Life Members of the Union will be held at the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Burrows Lane, Dabul, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (N.S.T.).

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sreepad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "True definition of Lord Grace", in English at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Sankirtanam will precede and follow.

SADASHIVGAD EDUCATION SOCIETY: In aid of the Sadashivgad Education Society, a dramatic performance, "Udyancha Sansar", will be held at Baliwala Theatre, Grant Road at 9 a.m. Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside

HINDI CLASSES: Hindi classes for Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid will be started at the premises of "Podar College of Commerce", Matunga and "Pinto Villa", Dadar, from Sunday, the 23rd September, 1945. All interested in the study of Rashtra Bhasha are earnestly requested to enrol in large numbers.

CHILDREN'S EXCURSION: Boys and girls of Bombay and Suburban Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will go for a whole day excursion to Dombivli to-day and celebrate the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

WAIVING OF FEES: The Government of Bombay has waived the fees, prescribed under the Bombay Legislative Council and Assembly Electoral Rules, for the inspection by the public of the electoral rolls. The Registering Authorities have been instructed to allow applicants free inspection of the rolls and also, if possible, to exhibit copies at suitable places such as district headquarters, municipal offices, the offices of local authorities and village chavdies.

Hindustani Classes

The Hindustani Prachar Sabha of Bombay has arranged to start a number of Hindustani classes in various parts of the city. The class in the Fort centre will commence from today (Sunday) at Kabibai High School. It will be conducted at the same place every Sunday from 8-30 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. (S. T.).

AT ANDHERI

Another class will be opened today (Sunday) at Andheri Centre at Madhavji Amersey School and will be conducted on every Sunday there from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH: Mystery surrounds the death of one Akoobai (20), wife of Maruty Laxman who was alleged to have been stabbed to death in her room situated in Vincent Road yesterday, during the absence of her husband. Bhoiwada police are investigating.

NEHRU TO ADDRESS WORKERS TO-MORROW

Meetings At Shivaji Park And Parel Also Arranged

The following announcements have been issued by the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C.:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address a meeting exclusively of Congress workers from various Provinces to-morrow (Monday) at 2 P.M. in the A.-I.C.C. Pandal. Some time will be reserved for questions and answers after Jawaharlal's speech. The workers are requested to hand over the questions, if they have any, by Sunday evening to Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. or to Mr. R. R. Diwakar, at the Congress House or in the Pandal.

Flag Salutation

Pandit Jawaharlal will perform Flag Salutation ceremony to-morrow (Monday) at 9 A.M. at the Jhanda Chowk, Congress Nagar, Gowalia Tank Maidan. There will be a rally of Congress volunteers at which he will receive salute from the volunteers. The voulnteers are hereby required to present themselvs for duty at 7 A.M.

At Shivaji Park To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar, to-morrow (Monday) at 6 P.M.

Pandit Jawaharlal will speak on the "Message of the Congress", when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

Adequate loud-speaker arrangements will be made and special enclosures will be reserved for ladies and Congress workers. Congress Volunteers are required to present themselves for duty at Shivaji Park at 3 P.M.

Labour Rally

Under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Pandit Jawaharlal will address the workers of Bombay at Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Tuesday at 7 P.M. The subject will be:—"Congress and The Workers", Shree Shankerrao Deo will preside. All workers are requested to attend

Central Assembly Congress Party

BOMBAY, Sept. 22. (A P I.): Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Chief Whip of the Central Assembly Party announces that a meeting of the Party will be held at 4 p.m., on Monday, September 24 at the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai

V-J. Day Celebration For Mill Women Workers

"A variety entertainment in commemoration of V-J. Day was held for women workers and Creche children of Sassoon group of Mills on the 19th instant at Damodar Thackersey Hall Parel, when over two thousand women and children were present

The workers were entertained to a dialogue on "Black Marketing in Villages" besides music, songs and dances. Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, presided on the occasion and distributed sweets toys and books to the children of the Creches. The function lasted for over 3 hours and the gathering dispersed amidst great enthusiasm."

A CORRECTION

In the report of the Press Conference with the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sept 20 it was stated that the "Bombay Madras Service would have 4 more bogies" What the General Manager did say was, however, that the G.I.P Railway had been asked to send 4 bogies to Madras specially to bring up released prisoners of war and internees

It was also stated in the course of the report of the Conference published in the "Chronicle" that "the G I. P. possesses only 32 multiple unit stock." The Railway had an item in the current year's rolling stock programme for the provision of 32 units of new multiple unit stock. The Railway, however, has today 206 units of multiple unit stock, without which it would be quite impossible for the Railway to run the present service.

RESIGNATION OF PRAJA HITKARI MANDAL SECRETARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR (By Mail).

Pandit Prithvi Nath Bhargava, Advocate, General Secretary of the local body of Praja Hitkari Mandal, Lashkar has resigned from his office and original membership of the Mandal. In his resignation Pt. Bhargava, states that "he is dissatisfied with the present policy of the Mandal. The present policy of the Mandal according to Pt. Bhargava is against the public benefit."

THE SHOW OF SHOWS COMES TO TOWN TO-DAY 4 p.m.

11 SONGS
4 DANCES

WADIA MOVIETONE
Presents your
FAVOURITE STARS

MOTILAL NIRMALA NAJMA

IN

PIYA MILAN

A J. B. H. WADIA Production
Associate Producer
HILLA WADIA

KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE

Director: S. M. YUSUF
Music: FEROZ NIZAMI
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sun. Holi.. 1 p. m.
A Wadia Bombay F. Agency Release
Reservation 10 to 12, 4 to 6

"O MOTHER, I LEAVE THEE TO FIGHT For the FREEDOM of Our Motherland—INDIA"

The ennobling story of an Indian soldier and his romance with a village girl is thrillingly but entertainingly told in

Co-starring: DURGA KHOTE with NURJEHAN, NAZIR, Jagdish, Geeta Nizami, Rama Shukla, Rajkumari & Anant Marathe.

Direction: K. AMARNATH Music: SHYAM SUNDER

(Plans open 10 to 12 4-30 to 6) "RAMNIK" PICTURE 'HAPPY GOODWIN' Release

(Distributors: HAPPY FILM SERVICE, BOMBAY 7.)

on at the

LAMINGTON

Since Thursday last
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sun. Holi. Matinee 1-15

The King's Promise—

(and the 'promise' too given while he was dreaming)
The King kept his promise even at the cost of

HIS THRONE & KINGDOM!

He was none else but RAJA HARISHCHANDRA
His Royal Spouse joined him in his sacrifice & suffering WILLINGLY Her name was 'TARAMATI'
See her picturized on the Silver Screen

Enacted by SHOBHANA SAMARTH WITH VASANT Thengdi, Anant MARATHE, Baby SHAKUNTALA, Paresh BANERJI, NAYAMPALLY, SAROJ Borkar, Kannhyalal & 1,000 others.

Popular 3rd WEEK AT ROXY

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sunday & Holidays Matinee 1 p. m.
(Plans open: 9-30 to 12 and 3.30 to 6)

ZENANA SHOW TODAY AT 1-15 P. M.
NAVIN'S

BHARATHARI

★ SURENDRA, ★ MUMTAZ SHANTI.

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.

Daily: 4, 7, 10—Matinee Sunday 1-15

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

WAVELL AND AUCHINLECK DECORATED

Truman Confers Highest American Honour On Them

NEW DELHI, September 22, (A.P.I.): H. E. The Viceroy, Lord Wavell and the Commander-in-Chief of India, General Claude Auchinleck were today presented the Insignia of the Legion of Merit, degree of Chief Commander, the highest American honour to be awarded to personnel of the armed forces of the friendly foreign nations, for their "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished conduct in the performance of outstanding service," as Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief respectively.

They were decorated by Lt.-Gen.- R. A. Wheeler, Commander of the United States Forces, India-Burma Theatre, on behalf of the President of the United States who confered this honour.

Swaraj House Organise Summer School

LONDON, Sept 21 (API). Several House has organised a weekend summer school on India which opened today at the Woodlands Holiday Camp in Kent.

There will be morning and evening sessions when lectures and discussions on Indian social, economc and political problems will taken place.

Dr. N Gangulee, Mr. K. I. Muneudeen, Secretary of Swaraj House, Mrs. Bhatacharya Dr. K. D. Kumaria and Miss Margaret Pope are assisting in

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The American Government has raised the price of Silver from 45 cents to 71 cents and the local market ruled firm today. Forward Silver opened at Rs 131 and advanced to Rs. 133 and steadied at Rs. 132/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 133. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 75/4 and advanced to Rs. 77/2 and steadied at Rs. 77. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 77/6.

At the present Dollar-Rupee Exchange, the American Silver import cost will be about Rs. 102 and with duty it works out Rs. 105.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was officially closed today.

Private business was being done freely. January opened at Rs. 410/8 and improved to Rs. 411 and steadied at Rs. 410/8.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 693 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Sept. High — Lowest — Closing 350

Jan. High 408/12 Lowest 405/4 Closing 406/12

March High 414/8 Lowest 413 Closing 414/4

May High 426 Lowest 425 Closing 425/12

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Sept. 22.

Cocoanuts Raw 85, Dry 92/8, Cocoanutoil 345, Copra Office 210, Dilpasand 225, Madrasnottam 240, Goodgooda 240 Pepper Wynaad 350, Country 335, Dryginger Chernad 245, 335, 230, Coffee Robusta 90,

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

October	22.66—11
Oct. highest (10 a.m.)	22.73—
Oct. lowest (2-45 p.m.)	22.65—12
December	22.82—09
January	22.71—09
March	22.81—08
May	22.77—06
July	22.53—05
October	21.66—05
Middling Spot	23.13—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22 65—05
December	22.78—12
March	22.82—07
May	22.78—07
July	22.54—05
Middling Spot	22 25—10

NEW YORK COTTON

October	22.69
December	22.82
March	22.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 21.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74
Consols 2-1/2 p c	89
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-9/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115-1/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	11-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	94-1/2
National Bank of India	43

(THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS).

(A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal and may also be inspected at the Offices of the Company, its Brokers and Bankers and their branches).

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of India Rules 94A, by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard thereto."

JOGTA COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 32,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,000 REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AND 2,70,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

Payable in case of both the shares half on application and half on allotment.

The Preference shares carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential divided at 5 per cent per annum, free from Income Tax, on the capital for the time being paid up thereon and shall rank both as regards such dividends and as to repayment of capital of the Company, but shall not carry any further right to participate in the profits and assets of the Company. They are also entitled to a premium of Rs. 4 per share on redemption. Holders of Preference Shares may also be present at any Meeting of the Company and shall have one vote for each 10 Shares.

PRESENT ISSUE

5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	Rs. 5,00,000
2,70,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	Rs. 27,00,000
	Rs. 32,00,000

The Managing Agents, Directors and their friends have agreed to take up 1,000 Preference Shares and 1,50,000 Ordinary shares and the same shall be allotted to them in full. Only 4,000 Preference Shares and 1,20,000 Ordinary Shares are now available for allotment to applicants.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors have decided that they may proceed to allotment is Rs. 24,00,000.

There is no restriction on transfer of shares except that the Directors may refuse to recognise transfer of shares on which the Company has any lien and which are not fully paid up.

DIRECTORS

1. J. K. MITTER ESQR.: Merchant & Landholder, Sheriff of Calcutta, No. 9 Clive Street, Calcutta.
2. SIR ABDUL HALIM GAZNAVI, Kt., M.L.A. (Central): President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, No. 18, Canal Street, Calcutta.
3. S. M. BASU, ESQR.: Solicitor, Partner of Messrs. Charu Chandra Bosu, Solicitors, No. 9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
4. RAJA BAHADUR D. N. ROY: Zeminder of Lalgola, Dist. Murshidabad, No. 4, Merlin Park, Calcutta.
5. I. B. SEN, ESQR.: President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Deputy Chairman of the Bengal Central Bank Ltd. "Anil Dham", Nandlal Jiu Road, Calcutta.
6. DR. SYAMA PROSAD MOOKERJEE: Barrister-at-Law, President, Hindu Mahasabha. No. 77, Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.
7. RAI BAHADUR K. N. KHANDELWAL: Ex-President, Calcutta Stock Exchange. Director, Calcutta Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Pure Sitalpore Coal Co., Ltd., No. 1/1, Bakery Road, Hastings, Calcutta.
8. BANGSHIDHAR DAGA. ESQR. Director, Western Bengal Coalfields Ltd., Jalpaiguri Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Rajagarh Tea Co., Ltd., Tongani Tea Co. Ltd., Jadabpore Tea Co. Ld., No. 5, Merlin Park, Calcutta.
9. S. K. BAJPIE, ESQ: (Ex-officio) Managing Director, Singhbhum Chromitte Co. Ltd., Bajpai Estate (1928) Ltd., Pioneer Collieries Ltd., Pacific Minerals Ltd., Bajpai Trust Ld. No. 1, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

BANKERS

United Commercial Bank Ld.
2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta
Bengal Central Bank Ld.
86, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. Charu Chandra Bosu.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Bajpai Trust Ld.

AUDITORS

Messrs. Ray & Ray,
29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. H. P. Khandelwal & Co.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Nos. 1, & 2, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

BROKERS

Messrs. G. D. Loyalka & Co.
9, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Messrs. Batliwala & Karani,
Savoy Chambers
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. Narayandass Khandelwal & Co.
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

BROKERS

Messrs. Trojan & Co.
New India Building,
13/14, New Second Line Beach
Madras.
Messrs. Bagai & Co.,
168, Chandni Chawk, Delhi.

GENERAL DETAILS

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for working coal mines and dealing in coal.

Mr. S. K. Bajpaie, one of the Promoters and Directors of the Company, has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Agabeg Brothers Ld., for the purchase of Jogta Colliery together with all its plants, machineries, buildings, furniture, implements, stores, stocks and all other assets free from all incumbrances for Rs. 23,00,000/- and has already paid to them Rs. 1,00,000/- as earnest money. Mr. Bajpaie has agreed to transfer to the Company all the benefits under the said agreement for sale without any profits and only on receipt of the sums actually spent by him in connection with the said agreement including the earnest money. The entire price is to be paid in cash to Messrs. Agabeg Brothers Ld.

The Jogta Colliery is situated at the Sijua Railway Station, E.I.R. about seven miles from Dhanbad on the Dhanbad-Sijua D. B. Road.

The total area of the mine is about 532 bighas, containing the seams Nos. 15, 14, 13 and 12 outcropping, and also all seams below No. 12. Coal of all the seams now being worked are placed as Selected Grade "A" and "B" by the Indian Coal Grading Board. This is good cooking coal with metallurgical quality and fit for manufacture of all kinds of valuable Bye-products.

There is an assisted Railway Siding of 51 Wagons space right through the loading wharves of all the seams.

Seams Nos. 10 & 9 have not at all been worked yet and Seam No. 11 has been leased out to Messrs. Khatau Mavji Sethia for 25 years from 1937 with option on the lessors to terminate after first 25 years. Seams Nos. 15, 14 13 & 12 are being worked by 6 inclines, all of which are well equipped with steam haulage engines, pumps, tram lines and all other up to date machineries with electric power. Moreover Quarry work for No. 15 seam coal has already been started and it is expected that raising of coal of this seam will be greatly increased on the removal of the remaining overburden in about three months.

The available tonnage of coal reserve has been estimated at—1,31,00,000 tons.

There are good accommodation at the Colliery consisting of Directors' Bungalow, Manager's Bungalow, Offices, Staff Quarters, Contractors' Quarters, Godowns Workshops, Dispensary, Electric Sub-Station, Garrages and Out houses with electricity and water laid on. Moreover there are numerous well-equipped sanitary Dhowrahs in which miners and loaders and other labourers employed in the Colliery have been living since a long time.

The Colliery's present raising is about 8-9,000 tons per month; but, with the serious efforts of the new management and the working of the Quarry the output is expected to go up by at least 2-3,000 tons per month without any additional expenditure. And when work is started on Nos. 10 and 9 seams the output will easily reach 18,000 tons per month.

The Colliery does not pay any Royalty. It is held under a perpetual lease at the annual rent of Rs. 3,774/6 as. only for underground as well as for surface rights.

Considering all the above circumstances it is expected that the Company shall begin to pay good dividends shortly after taking over the working.

The Managing Agents are appointed for a fixed term of 20 years from the date of the Company's incorporation on the following remuneration:

(i) Rs. 2,500 per month plus all actual expenses for office establishment and

(ii) 10 per cent of the nett profits.

The qualification of the Directors, except the Ex-officio Directors is the holding of 500 Ordinary Shares. And the Directors are entitled to Rs. 50 for each Meeting attended by them. Besides 1 1/2 per cent of the nett profits is also to be divided amongst the Directors equally.

Mr. S. K. Bajpaie, one of the Directors is also a Director of Messrs. Bajpaie Trust Ltd., the Managing Agents and Mr. S. M. Basu, another Director is a partner of Messrs. Charu Chandra Bosu, the Company's Solicitors.

The Directors have decided to pay Brokerage at 1 per cent on Preference Shares and 2 1/2 per cent on Ordinary Shares to all recognised Brokers and Bankers on allotments in respect to applications secured by them.

The preliminary expenses are not expected to exceed Rs. 50,000 excluding Brokerage and Advertisement.

Applications for shares may be had on application at the office of the Company, its Brokers and Bankers and their branches and application money has to be paid in cash or by Cheque on a Calcutta Bank; Cheques on outside banks should include Collection Charges.

The subscription list will remain open up to the 1st October, 1945. But, it may be closed as soon as the issue is fully subscribed or earlier if the Directors so desire.

Economic Boycott Of Spain

Russian Delegation To World T. U. C. To Support Mexican Proposals

PARIS, September 21, (Reuter): It is understood here that the Russian delegation to the World Trade Union Conference which will open next week, will support the Mexican proposals to appeal to international labour to get their respective Governments to proclaim an economic boycott of Spain, in order to force General Franco to resign.

The British delegation, led by the Secretary General of the Trade Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine is understood to be opposed to any precipitated decision on this subject.

FRANCO HAS DUG HIS OWN GRAVE, SAYS SPANISH REPUBLICAN

MEXICO CITY, September 21, (Reuter): Emigre Spaniards here consider that General Franco's letter to Mr. Winston Churchill on Anglo-Spanish relations exposes to the world his intentions to continue a Nazi policy dividing the United Nations.

A spokesman of the Spanish Republican Government in exile said today: "It is impossible for anyone to show faith in Franco. He himself has dug his own grave.

Hirohito May Abdicate

TOKYO, September 21, (Reuter): Japanese and American Governmental circles are discussing the possibility of the abdication of Emperor Hirohito to eliminate the question of war guilt.

There has been so much controversy in Japan and in other countries over the Emperor that many Japanese officials feel the air can be cleared by the abdication and relations with the Allies smoothed out.

Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's brother, who was educated in England and has visited the United States, is the most likely successor.

'PEARL HARBOUR' ENACTED IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 16)

tion how they would have reacted to Government's repression?

GARLAND FROM JAIL.

Prof. N. G. Ranga while lending his support to the resolution urged the addition of one word in the last paragraph. The intention of this amendment was to specifically mention the African people along with the Asiatic people in the context of world freedom. He said that if the Africans were not included the world would criticise Indians as people suffering from colour prejudice.

Prof. Ranga presented to the Congress president an artistic garland made out of coir by political prisoners in Alipur Central jail. He also voiced criticism of certain sections of Congressmen who, he alleged, betrayed them during the 1942 movement.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

Replying to the amendments Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that his resolution did not seek to condemn any section of people who had participated in the 1942 struggle. But it had to be admitted that some mistakes had been committed under stress of circumstances. There was nothing wrong in admitting them. It was true he could not say how he would have reacted if he were free during those days. The amendments sought to change the pattern of the resolution and to deprive it of its weight.

Mr. Dublish withdrew his amendment. The reamining amendments were put to vote and lost one by one. Pandit Nehru's resolution was carried unanimously.

Tea interval was announced at this stage and the proceedings were held over for half an hour.

After tea, Acharya J. B. Kripalani the General Secretary of the Congress moved the resolution on the "Congress policy."

Acharya J. B. Kripalani moved the following resolution:—

CONGRESS POLICY.

The Congress, from its earliest beginning sixty years ago, has tried to win Swaraj for all the people of India. But the content and implications of the word 'Swaraj' have progressively varied with the march of time as also the people towards their goal. So have the means. Thus Swaraj at one time meant self-government of the people under the tutelage and fostering care of the British Government in India. The means were strictly legal and constitutional. As efforts so circumscribed proved insufficient, violence was resorted to from time to time, but this was sporadic, unorganised and secret. At each stage the Government of India responded reluctantly and in a niggardly manner with some sort of reform accompanied by repression, leaving behind on every occasion a legacy of increasing discontent.

BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION.

In 1920 the Congress became a mass organization, basing its methods of action on peaceful and legitimate means, and adopted a revolutionary programme of progressive non-co-operation, including civil disobedience, which was confined in certain circumstances to individuals or groups or areas and to the redress of certain grievances. At each stage more and more people began to join the struggle for freedom. In 1929-30 the Congress finally defined Swaraj as complete independence for India, and ever since 1930, January 26th has been observed as Independence Day when the pledge for independence is reaffirmed.

MILITARY RAJ.

In August 1942, the urgency of the situation and the perils that confronted India led to a programme of immediate severance of the British connection being conceived, and this was to be adopted if the method of negotiated settlement failed. The resolution to this effect had hardly been adopted by the A.I.C.C. late at night, when in the early hours of the following morning, the members of the Working Committee, the A.I.C.C. and other Congressmen and Congresswomen were arrested in Bombay and all over India and other repressive measures were adopted by the Government. The people stunned, leaderless and incensed gave vent to their just anger in the manner they thought best, both violently and non-violently, but the governmental violence in every case put the popular acts of violence into the shade. As a result, military rule on a scale never before known in India became an established fact and sought to choke the voice and liberty of the people.

SIMLA CONFERENCE.

In June 1945 the British Government in India released the members of the Working Committee and convened a small and, what was intended to be, a fairly representative conference for the purpose of forming an interim National Government. It was understood that any decision arrived at by the conference would be acted upon by the Government. Suddenly, however, the chairman of the meeting, in the person of the Viceroy, brought the proceedings to an end, not because there was no general agreement among the members but because one of the participant groups would not co-operate in the formation of an interim government. No charge, veiled or open, has been or can be brought against the Congress for the break-up.

YEARNING FOR FREEDOM.

The noteworthy fact is that throughout all these events the yearning of the people for Swaraj has increased; they have become more and more awakened to the need for freeing themselves from the foreign yoke; and the distrust of the foreign government, in spite of its professions to the contrary, has increased. It was hoped, as would now appear, against hope that although the conference broke up, as it did, the Government would carry out the promise read into the Viceregal declarations that an Indian National Government, giving effect to the voice of the people, would soon take the place of the anarchical one nominated by the Government. If that hope had been well founded the Government would have, without any mental or other reservations, released all political prisoners, whether detained without trial or convicted under farcical procedure. Some releases have undoubtedly taken place but not in answer to popular demand and expectation. Many still remain behind prison bars. Bans on some organizations and restrictions and disabilities on individuals have not yet been removed and civil liberties are restricted. The continuance of section 93 rule in the provinces and the recent dissolution of the legislatures in a number of provinces are significant and outstanding instances of the policy of the Government, which is determined to hold on to its authoritarian power and to exercise it arbitrarily and autocratically. It is not possible to derive any hope for the future in the shape of frank co-operation on the part of Government with the people in bringing them their long overdue freedom and independence.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The method of negotiation and conciliation which is the keynote of peaceful policy can never be abandoned by the Congress, no matter how grave may be the provocation, any more than that of non-co-operation complete or modified. Hence the guiding maxim of he Congress must remain: negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co-operation and direct action when necessary.

WORSE THAN PEARL HARBOUR

Moving the resolution, the Congress Secretary attacked the policy pursued by the Government in 1942. He said that the Government at that time rejected the hand of friendship offered by the Congress. This was followed by a wave of repression. It was worse than Pearl Harbour. The Congress which was seeking to negotiate was attacked. What right, he asked, had those people who plunged the world into a blood-bath to complain about violence in India. If only Gandhiji and others had not been arrested and given a chance to lead the masses, there would have been no violence.

SIMLA TAMASHA

After they were released, they were invited for a "tamasha" whirh was known as the Simla Conference. They were led to believe that the Conference would lead to some interim arrangement for the establishment of the Government of India, satisfactory to the people of this country. The Congress was prepared to co-operate. The Congress President was asked to submit a list of names for running the administration and he did so. But then something happened. Perhaps wires were pulled from Whitehall. The Muslim League would not consent. If the Viceroy had said at the very outset that all the Muslim seats should go to the League, then the conference might not have been called. If all that the Viceroy wanted was the opinion of Mr. Jinnah, he could have asked him and consulted him alone. But the representative of the Government which was powerful and mighty would not admit that the demands of the League were unreasonable. On the other hand, he took the blame upon himself.

TALK OF DEPRESSION

There was talk about depression in the country, the speaker continued. According to him this depression flowed from a small section of people. Such people had no place in the Congress. When they came out of jails, they found the country was pulsating and surging with life and the thirst for Swaraj seemed unquenchable. He thought that depression was like a spring. When somebody sat on it, it could be pressed down. But when it was released and free, it would jump up. This depression might put people in a mood for negotiation and compromise. It was wrong to think that anything could be got merely through negotiations. If anyone, for example held out hopes of satisfaction out of the Viceroy's latest announcement, then he would be deceiving himself and others.

The Congress should go forward, organise itself in every department. They should get into the legislature not for office, but for furthering the cause of Indian independence through such channels, also.

India did not want to be free in order to oppress and exploit other countries. There was no need for them for using atom bombs. Their only object in achieving freedom was to see that the people were treated fairly and justly.

NO REST OR RESPITE

Babu Rajendra Prasad said the resolution said that the battle for freedom was still far off. The sacrifices made by the people did not seem sufficient. They had still to make more sacrifices. The movement for independence had not yet paused. It was still on. There could be no rest or respite.

The Government had ordered fresh elections, he said. But the electoral rolls were faulty. The new rules for revision were cumbersome and unsatisfactory. Disqualifications of candidates because of imprisonment had not been removed. In some provinces freedom of assembly had not been restored. The atmosphere for fair and free elections was still lacking.

BEHIND THE BARS STILL

But this question should be looked against the background of their sacrifices and suffering. Thousands of people were still rotting behind prison bars. Many hundreds were detained without trial. If some of the cases of those detained were submitted to international tribunals they would find cases in which persons had been condemned to 30 or 40 years. There were some people who had disappeared. It was not known what had happened to them. If one took into consideration all these factors, one might be tempted to believe that a revolution was still on and had not ended.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad observed that he was still of the opinion that non-violence and Satyagraha were the best methods. They constituted the sheet-anchor of the Congress. They could not be forsaken. Meanwhile they should not disdain to try parliamentary or other methods. The resolution was a guide to the Congress.

CONGRESS IDEAL

Maulana Nuruddin Behari in a forceful speech supported the resolution. He said that the first part of the resolution reflected the history of the Congress. It included a chapter of 1920 when direct action was resorted to. The Khilafat movement saw Hindus and Muslims fighting shoulder to shoulder. Thousands went to jails. The Muslim League kept out. The present leader of the League was nowhere in the picture. But the unity that was woven and steeled between the two communities was sought to be seared and shattered by the mischievous policy of the Government. Then came the 1932 movement. It culminated with great sacrifices and much suffering. Lord Willingdon declared that he would crush the Congress. But the Congress came out with glory and with further accession of strength.

The ideal of the Congress was to attain freedom and make a gift of it to the entire nation. The freedom won would be not for one community but for all communities. And the moment freedom was won, the Congress itself would go. It would have then served its object.

MARVELLOUS PAGE IN HISTORY

Maulana Nuruddin characterised the August movement as a marvellous page in the history of India. The Congress never intended to revolt at the time. But the Government swooped on them, started a swift, sudden and surprising offensive and the resistence was spontaneous. It was as though a volcanic eruption swept over the country. When people were hoisting the Congress flag offering Satyagraha or singing songs, they were insulted and humiliated, charged with lathis, shot or imprisoned. All these things happened when the Congress had not revolted. He stated that if the Congress were to start a revolt in right earnest, no power in the world would be able to put it down. The Government machinery would crumble and crash.

CAN'T FORGET.

It was now said on behalf of the Government, the Maulana said that they should forgive and forget. It was easy to forgive, but how could they forget their very existence and self-respect. For the Government there were only two alternatives. Either it should be friendly in the process of transfering power to the people and attaining freedom or accept the challenge of the freedom-loving people. Obstacles could be placed before them; but they had shown in the last three years that their spirit of resistence was still strong and they were prepared to slash their way through obstacles and stride towards their goal.

Mr. Mahesh Dutt from the Central Provinces supporting the resolution said that the British people understood only one lesson and that was the lesson of economic boycott. If the people of India decided to boycott all British goods that would be understood and appreciated by the British people. He, therefore urged the inclusion of economic boycott in the Congress programme.

"LENGTHY AND CONTRADICTORY."

Mr. Mahabir Thyagi opposing the resolution said that it was lengthy and contradictory. It did not look like a resolution. It looked like a thesis. It was just a little shorter than Dr. Pattabhi's history of the Congress! The resolution gave an impression that the Congress was a prisoner pleading meekly and humbly before the British Government. The first portion of the resolution stated in effect that there was no hope of getting anything from the British Government and the latter portion suggested conciliation. He said that the policy of negotiation had carried the Congress to Simla where the Congress President offered to go into the Executive Council. There could be nothing more humiliating. It was the duty of every Congressman, he concluded, to oppose the spirit of the last paragraph of the resolution.

Mr. Radhakrishna Agarwal also opposed the resolution. At this stage Maulana Abul Kalam Azad retired and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took the chair for some time.

DEVELOP SANCTION.

Mr. T. Avanasilingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Central) moved an amendment to the last paragraph of the resolution urging that the Congress should organise the Kisans, Labour and the students. He entirely agreed with the sentiment that negotiations must be pursued but failing this non-cooperation must remain the policy of the Congress. But it was futile to talk of negotiations without the development of the strength and sanctions. If in spite of all the sacrifices the Congress failed in the past, it was because the edifice of the Congress was not strong and that it had not been properly organised.

Mr. T. Prakasam urged the deletion of the words 'stunned' and 'leaderless' in the resolution. If the people were stunned, he declared, they could not have carried on for six months. It was also wrong to say that the country was leaderless. His conjecture was that the non-violent power developed by the Congress was locked up while the forces of violence prevalent all over the world were unchained. India had proved that non-violence could triumph under these circumstances.

Mr. Sris Chatterji moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the reference to the method of negotiations and settlement in the last paragraph of the resolution and wanted direct action to be adopted as the Congress policy.

POLICY OF NEGOTIATIONS

Babu Sampurnanand, a former Congress Minister of the United Provinces, wanted the deletion of the last para of the resolution and its substitution by the following:—

"Although the guiding maxim of the Congress is negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co-operation and direct action when necessary, in view of the facts noted above the A.I.C.C. is of the

(Continued on Page 19)

I. N. A. Officers' Trial To Be Postponed

Court Martial To Consist Of Four British And Indian Judges

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

The trial of three officers of the Indian National Army which was due to take place here from October 8 is believed to have been postponed for sometime. The three officers of the I.N.A., namely, Captains P. K Sahgal, Shahnawaz Khan and G. S. Dillon, stand charged with offences of fighting their comrades of the British Indian Army. The Court Martial will consist of four British officers and one Indian officer. In order that a junior officer may not be swayed in his judgment by his senior his opinion will be asked first.

The total strength of the Indian National Army is believed to be in the neighbourhood of 24,000 including about 450 officers. The bulk of this army is still in Malaya or Australia. It has been decided, according to reports, to bring the entire army to India before any action is taken against them.

Government, it is further learnt has decided to grant several concessions to alleged guilty men in this army .Firstly, officers and men will be treated alike and the condemned men shall have the right of appeal against conviction or for mercy to the Commander-in-Chief, the Viceroy and the King. Every man on trial will be given the fullest facility for defence through his own counsel. For this purpose the accused will be allowed to meet his family and or the defence committee which is being set up.

About twelve divisions of the Indian Army will be required for garrison duty in Japan and other places I learn. The cost of these divisions will be borne by His Majesty's Government.

The "Associated Press" adds that the trial is likely to be held early in November. The postponement is intended to enable the accused to complete their arrangement for defence.

Although the trial will be by Courts Martial the procedure proposed will approximate to that in ordinary courts. It will be held in public, evidence will be recorded in full and the judgment will be by a majority of the judges.

Five or six separate Courts Martial are expected to sit simultaneously.

STATES MUSLIM LEAGUE DEMANDS

A resolution reiterating the demand frequently made by the All-India States Muslim League to the effect that in all future constitutional and political changes envisaged in Indian States due recognition be given to the demand frequently made by the claims of Muslims for separate electorate and for the reservation of seats with substantial and effective weightage on the basis of their political, cultural and historical importance, was adopted at a meeting of the Working Committee of the States' Muslim League held at the Khilafat House on Saturday evening. Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan, the League's representative from Baroda, presided

The resolution further urged upon the Princes of India the desirability of taking immediate steps to introduce full-fledged political and constitutional reforms in their States in order to get their people more closely associated with the administration of their State and requested the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes to take suitable steps to get in touch with representatives of peoples' organizations in Indian States in order to give them an opportunity to associate with the representatives of the Princes to represent their viewpoint in connection with all the constructive and progressive measures contemplated by them.

By a further resolution the Committee endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Jinnah at the Simla Conference, and expressed the opinion that no political settlement was possible except on the basis of Pakistan.

The meeting also called upon the Muslims of India to respond to Mr. Jinnah's appeal for the collection of election funds.

In view of the differences which had arisen in the Indian States as a result of the election activities of the representative bodies, the Working Committee decided to appoint a Central Parliamentary Advisory Committee to control, guide and co-ordinate the election activities of its allied institutions in the Indian States and authorised the president to announce the personnel of the Committee and to appoint Parliamentary Advisory Sub-Committees for different zones.

LOCAL COUNCILS FOR SELECTED GERMANS

"Monty's" Fresh Move To Restore Free Political Life In Br. Zone

BERLIN, Sept. 22. (Reuter): The British Military Government in Germany took another decisive step towards restoration of free political life in the British occupation zone to-day with a proclamation that local and provincial councils composed of specially selected Germans are to be established immediately and that once these are functioning satisfactorily Germans will be allowed to elect their own local councils, cables Henry Buckley, Reuter's correspondent.

The proclamation follows only a week after Field Marshal Montgomery's announcement that Germans may reconstitute their political parties on certain conditions and meet freely to discuss political matters.

Men and women chosen by the Military Government to sit on local and provincial councils will have complete freedom of discussion and will be able to act on their own decisions subject only to security of the occupying troops and ruthless stamping out of Nazism.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS DESIRE UNITED INDIA

BOMBAY, Sept. 22. (A.P.A.). Strong objection to any partition of India or any compromise "with anti-national and fissiparous elements" is expressed in a cable sent to-day to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by S. A. Shah, President of the Indian National Muslim Committee.

"On behalf of the Indian National Muslim Committee, we submit that, though Muslims here have been subjected to strong imperialist propaganda, especially the Muslim League, we feel encouraged to report that due to continuous work by our Committee, the overwhelming majority of Muslims have stuck to national ideals".

"We feel that if a similarly nation-wide campaign were conducted in India, Muslims would rally around the National flag. We, nearly 2,500 Muslims here, from all parts of India and all sections, declare our unalterable opposition to any principle of partition and beg you not to compromise with anti-national and fissiparous elements though they may appear strong from outside at the moment, for it will involve grave consequences to the lives of millions of Muslims who want a strong and United India and common citizenship".

POLITICAL'S DEATH IN BAREILLY JAIL

U. P. Govt. Inquiry Report

LUCKNOW, September 21. (A.P.I.): That Diwan Singh died of pneumonia and there were no external or internal marks of injury on his body is the finding of the Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division who was asked by the Government of the United Provinces to enquire into and report about the death on August 23 of Diwan Singh, a prisoner in the Bareilly Central Prison.

A Press Note issued by the United Provinces Government says:

"The Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division was asked to enquire and report about the death on August 23 of Diwan Singh, a prisoner in the Bareilly Central Prison. Allegations had appeared in the Press suggesting that his death was the result of a hunger-strike or an assault made on him by jail officials, or both. The facts of the case, as learnt from the Commissioner's report, are accordingly published for general information.

"The prisoner was removed to the hospital on August 22 and died on August 23. A post-mortem was held by Lt-Col. Kelly, Superintendent of the Prison, on the same day, and he was found to have died of pneumonia. There were no external or internal marks of injury, and there is no reason to believe that the cause of death was anything except pneumonia.

"Two other convict prisoners, Dharhendra Kumar and Sarju, who had undertaken a hunger-strike in sympathy with Diwan Singh, were amongst others examined by the Commissioner, and both made the allegation that Diwan Singh had been assaulted by jail officials. Dharendra who was confined in an adjacent cell ascribed the hunger-strike to the withdrawal of the Gita. Sarju, while agreeing that the withdrawal of the book was the origin of the hunger-strike, stated that this was the cause of the assault. They did not allege, nor did any one else allege, that the cause of the hunger-strike was anything other than the book which was withdrawn in connection with a stock-taking of the jail library.

On August 17 the Deputy Superintendent offered the deceased another copy of the Gita but he refused to take it. The next day the Superintendent offered it him again. He took it at first, but subsequently threw it away.

When attempts to persuade the deceased to give up his hunger-strike failed, recourse was had to artificial feeding on August 21 in accordance with instructions issued by Government to Superintendents of jail in 1938.

Dharendra Kumar and Sarju were the only witnesses to the alleged assault. Sarju was confined in a different enclosure and could not possibly have witnessed what he testified on the evidence of other prisoners in the same enclosure. The Commissioner found that no assault was substantiated."

FORWARD BLOC MEMBERS CONFER INFORMALLY

Mr. H. V. Kamath, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc (nder ban) has issued the following statement to the Press:

"My attention has been drawn to reports circulating in the Press to the effect that the All-India Forward Bloc will be dissolved, will liquidate itself, and so on and so forth. These reports are entirely speculative, tendentious in their nature and without any foundation in fact.

"So long as the ban on the Forward Bloc is not lifted and so long as hundreds of our comrades including Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Satya Ranjan Baxi, Asaf-ud-Din Chowdhry, Mukndlal Sircar, Ansar Harwani, Satyapriya Bannerjee, Leela Roy, Anil Roy, Dutt-Muzumdar and others are behind the bars, the task before us, released Forward Bloc comrades, is to demand and secure legalisation of our organisation, to carry on a countrywide campaign for the release of all political prisoners and mobilise the energies of the nation for the immediate tasks facing the country. Those members of the Forward Bloc who have been released and are at present in Bombay are giving earnest thought and consideration to these as well as other problems facing the Indian people.

"In face of the ban on our organisation we are having informal talks among ourselves at present in Bombay. I shall issue a statement in to the Press as soon as we concluded our talks and arrived at final decisions in the matter.

"I would request the public not to attach any importance to unauthorised Press reports regarding the Forward Bloc. I would at the same time request the Press not to give publicity to such reports."

Friends Of India Mourn Bose's Death

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

At a meeting, held at Caxton Hall last Saturday night, under the chairmanship of Doctor D. N. Dutt, the following resolution passed unanimously by all. It was proposed by Swami Avyaktananda and seconded by Miss Vyvyen Jenkins, Doctors K. M. Pardhy, M. D. Thakore and P. D. Kapur. "This meeting of Indians and friends of India, places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Subhas Chandra Bose, illustrious son of India, who staked, according to his convictions, his life and all for the freedom of India. Although the means he adopted during the war, were not approved by Indian statesmen, this meeting sends its deep sympathy to all members of his family, especially Mistress Janaki Bose, mother of the late Subhas Chandra Bose, at the great loss they have sustained.

"On this sad occasion, this meeting draws the attention of the leaders of the United Nations to the gravity of the Indian political situation which is compelling even the best and noblest of Indians to adopt,out of utter despair, dangerous and reckless means for attainment of national freedom, and respectfully asks the leaders of the United Nations to realise the essential need for the complete independence of India in the immediate future, so that Indians may be in a suitable position to vindicate their national honour and organise their material spiritual resources for the service of mankind."

Seven Politicals Released

SYLHET, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Six Jamiat-ul-Ulema workers and a Congress worker have been released before the expiry of their full term of imprisonment. There is now only one political prisoner detained in Sylhet jail.

The restriction orders imposed on the movements of five persons have also been withdrawn.

JINNAH IN ROPE TRICK

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

Another rope trick by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League this time has obliged the "News Chronicle."

Cartoonist Vicky has discovered Jinnah squatting on the top of a rope with Lord Wavell standing by gazing at Jinnah showing him Wavell Plan. The caption reads: "The man who came to Jinnah."

BLACK AND WHITE

Another cartoon in the "Daily Mirror" shows a whiteman enthusiastically offering a pen inscribed "co-operation" to a blackman for signing on the dotted lines on the page of a book entitled "New Chapter in British history'—full development of colonial resources, expanding freedom for native people, independence for India and Commonwealth unity for prosperity.

Despite the whiteman's invitation "Come on, let's put it down in black and white" the blackman appears suspicious and refuses to extend his hand for fetching the pen. Beneath the cartoon there is an editorial "Let's not deceive ourselves with humbug. Government and people of Great Britain sincerely desire Indian settlement as a matter of principle but on that account there is no reason why they should pretend to ignore the great mutual benefits which can acrue from close commercial association between two countries. The barrier of the dollar forces us to turn from American as a source of trade, work and wealth. We are thrown back more fully on our own resources. This is not necessarily a grim prospect. In the end it may prove to have been for the best. Our own resources! What are those resources? Have they been adequately developed? Have any of them been neglected? As we turn our gaze to the vast extent and potentialities of our Empire we get the answer.

WAVELL FEATURED IN LOW CARTOON

LONDON, Sept. 21 (U.P.A.): Low's 'Evening Standard" cartoon entitled "The Indian Outlook" depicts civilian-suited Lord Wavell with a document protruding from his right pocket, headed "Latest Views", focussing an outsize high-powered telescope on impishly grinning Jinnah squatting with his knees clasped and riding on a small cloud. The vista shows the Himalaya Mountain ranges and Wavell is meticulously adjusting the telescope's focus with his right eye applied to it

The "Unied Press of America" asked at the India Office whether Wavell's right eye was the blind eye, to which an official replied, 'I feel sure the Viceroy's blind eye is the left one If it should happen to be the right eye I think Low would have called the cartoon 'The Nelson Touch'".

ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE IGNORED

Congress Cabinet Verdict On Wavell Broadcast

"VAGUE, INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER FIVE HOURS' SCRUTINY SPREAD OVER TWO DAYS, THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE EXPRESSED ITS VERDICT ON LORD WAVELL'S BROADCAST, HOLDING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS "VAGUE, INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY." IT WAS SIGNIFICANT, OBSERVED THE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE, THAT THE BROADCAST MADE NO MENTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Referring to the announcement about the proposed general elections, the Committee said that it had been made in a manner and in circumstances which aroused suspicion. But inspite of the many handicaps under which the Congress will labour, the Working Committee desired that the Congress should contest the elections. The nation was, therefore, urged to respond in full measure to the call of the Congress.

The Working Committee had already considered the announcement of general elections at its Poona sitting. But it was felt that certain fundamental issues in this context had not been dealt with fully in the Poona resolution. The Working Committee therefore filled in the breaches to-day and issued the resolution in a revised form.

MAHATMA EXAMINES DRAFT

The Working Committee members had acquainted themselves fully with the views of Mahatma Gandhi last night before settling down to draft the resolution on Lord Wavell's broadcast this morning. The draft, it is understood, was sent to Birla House this noon for being scrutinised by Gandhiji before being released.

DEFENCE OF I. N. A. OFFICERS

The other questions which came up for consideration at to-day's sitting of the Working Committee referred to the defence of officers and men and women of the "Hindustan Azad Fouz" or the Indian National Army of Burma and Malaya who may be tried by Court Martial. The Working Committee set up a Defence Committee composed of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. K. N. Katju, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Raghunandan Saran and Mr. Asaf Ali (Convener) for taking steps for their defence.

The Working Committee also passed a resolution calling upon all Subordinate Committees and Congressmen to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress effectively.

WAVELL BROADCAST

The following is the full text of the resolution regarding Lord Wavell's broadcast proposals:

"The A.I.C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by the British authority in India. These proposals repeat, with unimportant variations, the offer made in March 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress. Neither the end of the war nor the change of Government in Great Britain appears to have resulted in any real change in British policy towards India which seems to be based on delaying every advance and in attempting to create new problems and fresh complications. It is significant that there is no mention in these broadcasts of the independence of India. Nothing short of Independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are in the opinion of the A.I.C.C. vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory."

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The announcement that general elections will be held for the Central and Provincial Assemblies has been made in a manner and in circumstances which arouse suspicion. The sudden dissolution of the Legislatures in some provinces has emphasised the hostility of the present Governmental authorities to even the possibility of popular Government in the meantime and is totally indefensible. The Central Assembly is still governed by the Act of 1919. To continue such an important and undemocratic central legislature constituted on a franchise of less than one per cent of the population, can have no justification in the context of Indian freedom.

If elections for the Central Legislature are to be held they must at least be on a properly revised register, even though this might involve some little delay. In spite of assurances, the electoral rolls for the Central and Provincial Assemblies are not being properly revised.

Further, free and fair elections are hardly possible when several organisations, like the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc and Kisan organisations are still under ban" when thousnds are still held in detention without trial, or are undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with political activities; when in places public meetings cannot be held without previous permission of the authorities, and when many persons are labouring under disqualifications arising out of their convictions for political offences.

It has become notorious that the present Government in India is responsible for the widespread corruption that prevails in the country for the gross mismanagement of the food and cloth problem and for the supreme tragedy of the Bengal famine. Yet it is declared that, pending elections, and for many months at least, this incompetent and corrupt administration shall continue its misrule. The proposals of the British Government, become in this context, still more significant indications of their desire to hold on to power in India as long as they possibly can with all the means and methods at their disposal.

In spite of the handicaps that the Congress will labour under as related above, and in order to demonstrate the will of the people, especially on the issue of the immediate transfer of power, the A.I.C.C. resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf.

The Committee is confident not only that the people will respond to the call of the Congress on this vital and urgent issue, but will also, with the added strength and assurance that the past years have given them, carry the struggle for the Independence of India to a successful issue in the near future."

The following is the text of the resolution regarding constructive programme:—

"With a view to making the masses of India politically self-conscious, economically self-sufficient and capable of running the Government of free and independent India it is necessary that they should be organised in all spheres of life on the widest possible scale. Such organisation can be effectively advanced through the 15-fold constructive prorgamme of Gandhiji and recognition of non-violence.

"This Committee therefore, calls upon all Subordinate Congress Committees and Congressmen to go on with the constructive programme and take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to it."

CALL TO PRINCES.

"The A.I.C.C. offers its congratulations to those people of the Indian States who participated in the movement that followed the resolution of August 1942 and have faced with courage and the spirit of sacrifice the repression that followed.

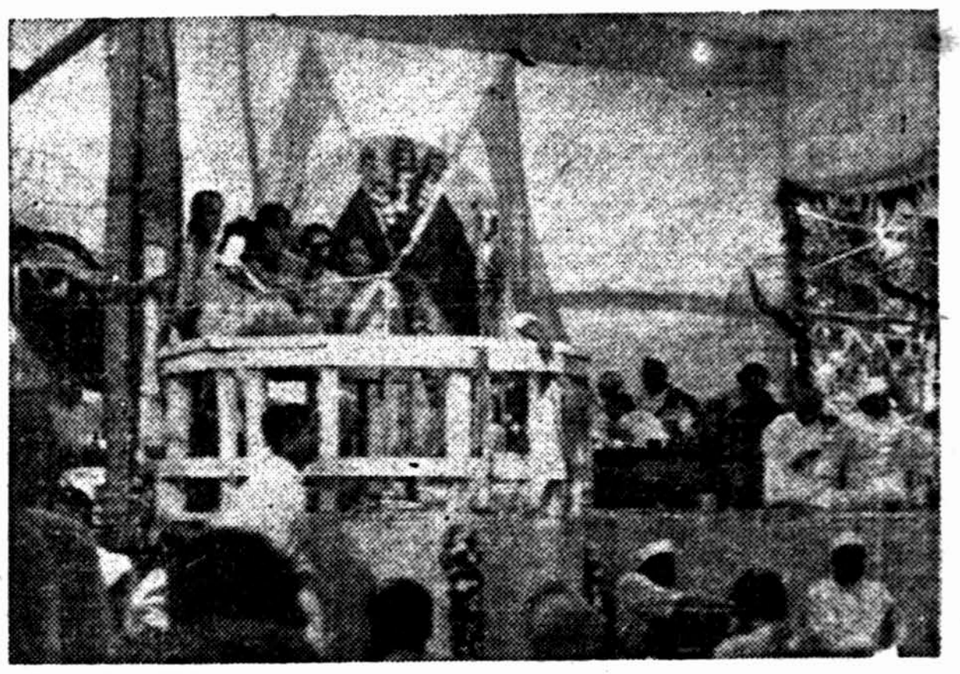
The Committee notes with regret the continuance of repression even now in some of the States and hopes that the Governments concerned will take all necessary steps to release all prisoners and detenus and withdraw all pending prosecutions and warrants of arrest and restore normal conditions."

The resolution on Lord Wavell's broadcast will be moved at the A.I.C.C. session on Sunday.

The next sitting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on Monday morning.

FIVE DESTITUTES DIE

CALCUTTA, September 22 (A.P.I.): There were five deaths and 11 admissions of sick destitutes in Calcutta hospitals yesterday, states a Government Press note.



Girls singing "Vande Mataram" before the commencement of the A.-I.C.C. session. Maulana Azad is seen seated on the rostrum.

INDIA'S FUTURE LIES IN CONGRESS LEADERSHIP

Chinese Liberal Says Jinnah's Undemocratic Tactics Sabotaged Simla Conference

CHUNGKING September 22. (U.P.A.): Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan and an outstanding Chinese Liberal, to-day told the "United Press of America" that the "future of India lies with Congress leadership."

Dr. Sun said, "I believe that the Simla Conference was sabotaged by the intransigen attitude of Mr. Jinnah whose tactics were undemocratic".

"If the Indians decide they want to be out of the British Empire, I do not think the British could stop them, especially with a Labour Government in power in Britain," Dr. Sun said, and added: "I personally think it would have been a good idea for Indians to have accepted the Cripps Offer, at least for the duration of the war."

"If the provincial elections prove that Mr. Jinnah doesn't control all Muslims as he claims, then the country and the British will decide against him. Even if a conflict between the Hindus and Muslims is irreconcilable, still a settlement could be worked out, perhaps with a federal government."

"I consider Pandit Nehru, whom I met in Paris when I was 'en route' to Moscow in 1938, a great leader and more practical than Mr. Gandhi" Dr. Sun said.

Speaking of future Far-Eastern problems, Dr. Sun said: "It is very necessary that Indians be given a free voice in post-war Far-Eastern settlements. But they must express their own views independently and not through the British Foreign Office as they did at San Francisco. The Labour Government offers India Dominion Status which may be practical as, with Dominion Status, India can participate fully in Far-Eastern affairs."

"China is sympathetic with the Indian cause and hopes that some day India will achieve independence but how India arrange it is a matter between them and the British," Dr. Sun said.

"I foresee increased cultural and trade relations between India and China in the post-war period. We need to have Indian cultural leaders come to visit us." Dr. Sun concluded.

They Were Not Misguided

LAHORE, Sept. 22. (A.P.I.): Mr. Dwijendra Nath Bose, nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a statement to "Associated Press of India" says:

"My attention has been drawn to a report of my Lahore speech in which I am wrongly quoted as saying that the men of the Indian National Army, though misguided, were inspired by the love of freedom. What I actually said was this: 'Those who say that the I.N.A. men were misguided are wrong. These men were not misguided, but were inspired by conflicting passions for the freedom of their motherland".

NO REAL PEACE IF INDIA IS NOT FREE

New York "Times" On Working Committee Resolution

NEW YORK, September 22 Reuter): The New York "Times" in an editorial under the heading "Number One Problem of Asia", declares today: "The resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in Bombay calling renunciation of imperialism in the Far East voices what is undoubtedly the aspiration of a great majority of the people of South East Asia and Oceania.

"It is a problem that must be solved to the satisfaction of these peoples if there is to be real hope of peace and progress in that area of the world.

"It is one of the world's most difficult problems. These people have as much right to freedom, right to live their own lives and right to select their own Government as we have. A start must be made.

"Progress must be steady. What the United States did in the Philippines can be done elsewhere even where the problems is more complex and more difficult than that presented by the aspirations of Filippinos".

Patri Sarkar Pamphlets Found In Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 22, (U.P.I.): Pamphlets (supposed to be issued on behalf of Patri Sarkar No. 3) were found posted at three places on the main road. The pamphlets do not make any meaning but a report received from Latur says that the Nizam's Government has proscribed the July issue of the "Arya Bhanu" in which are published photographs of leaders of the Arya Samaj who were wounded in the Gulbarga District.

Assam Assembly To Be Dissolved On Oct. 1

SHILLONG, September 22. (A.P.I.): The Assam Legislative Assembly will be dissolved on October 1 and a notification calling for nominations for primary elections for Scheduled Caste reserved seats will be issued on October 23, according to a 'communique' issued by the Government of Assam to-day.

The 'communique' adds that the Assam Government is anxious to give the public and the prospective candidates the dates of elections and has authorised publication of the dates fixed in this connection.

Council Of State Member Joins League

QUETTA, Sept 22, (A.P.I.): Brigadier Sir Hissamuddin, member of the Council of State has joined the Muslim League.

Sir Hissamuddin has sent his Muslim League pledge to Mr. Jinnah with a covering letter saying: "My honest view is that there is no future for a Mussalman in India outside the League and it is his sacred duty to support the League."

Hirohito May Be Asked To Abdicate

Jap Premier Cross-Examined To Ascertain Mikado's War Guilt

LONDON, Sept. 22. (Reuter): This week-end may be one of the last in which 44-year-old Emperor Hirohito will preside over his defeated country as a divinity so sacred that even doctors may not feel his pulse without wearing sick gloves

Growing talk in Japanese and United States Government circles of possible abdication of the slim, bespectacled descendant of the Sun Goddess, who is technically the sole owner of all Japanese territory, was followed to-day with a Singapore Radio report that the Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, is soon to meet him for discussion.

The Japanese feel that the relations with the Allied press might be less tense if Emperor Hirohito abdicated. Since the occupation there have been constant efforts by the Allied Press to determine how far the Emperor was actively concerned in initiating the war.

MIKADO'S WAR GUILT

At a recent Press Conference Prince Naruhiko Higashi Kuni, the Jap Prime Minister, was closely questioned for two hours by a correspondent to determine the Emperor's knowledge of war plans before Pearl Harbour, whether he attempted to stop the war and if he knew of the ill-treatment of prisoners-of-war. Prince Higashi Kuni and the Japanese Press, in a delicate game of words have been insisting that the Emperor was primarily a figurehead who ineffectively favoured peace and that he did not know of many aspects of the prosecution of the war.

Interest in Tokyo circles centres to-day on Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, eldest of Hirohito's three brothers who is named as the most likely successor if Hirohito decides to abdicate.

TOKYO, Sept. 22. (A.P.A.): Prince Fumimaro Konoye, a former Premier and a member of the Japanese Royal Family, asserted to-day that 'there is nothing' to indicate the Emperor Hirohito would abdicate.

Konoye told Press Correspondents that if Hirohito should abdicate, it would be disastrous for Japan, since without the Emperor as a symbol, rival factions would disrupt public life.

Besides, Konoye, who is now Vice-Premier, of Japan, argued that the abdication of the Emperor would be impossible under the present constitution. Nor had he heard of a move in the Diet to amend the constitution.

'PEARL HARBOUR' ENACTED IN INDIA

(Continued from Page A)

opinion that the policy of negotiation and conciliation is not likely to lead to the achievement of our objective".

Babu Sampurnanand declared that they should not lose sight of the background when chalking out a new line of policy. The events of the past few years, particularly of the recent few months, had shown that the Government was not at all anxious to have the co-operation of the Congress. Then with whom were they to negotiate? Restrictive measures still continued though the war was over. Up to now the policy of negotiations had always failed. The Government always closed the door to negotiations.

During Sampurnanand's speech Maulana Abul Kalam Azad resumed the chair.

Mr. Shivmal Vishnudas moving another amendment said that the British by the method of negotiation were trying to exploit the so-called differences in the country.

MISCONCEPTION REMOVED

Replying to the debate Acharaya Kripalani said that the amendments were based on a misconception. He regretted to say that those who moved the amendments had not read the resolution carefully and understood its true implications The resolution did not say what the country should do or refrain from doing. It was open for the people to do constructive work and resort to direct action whenever necessary. He, however maintained that the reference to negotiations and settlement in the last paragraph of the resolution to which there was vehement opposition was quite consistent with Congress policy and programme It was absurd to say don the method of non-co-operation if negotiations failed, if thos e who negotiatied betrayed them, if words used turned differently they had always at their disposal the weapon of non-co-operation. The history of the Congress showed that for the last 25 years both these methods had been adopted. Negotiation was a recognised practice even among fully armed nations. He reminded the House that negotiation would be necessary even for the exit of the British power.

All the amendments were other withdrawn or put to vote and lost. The resolution was carried.

The House then adjourned till 2 p.m to-morrow (Sunday).

Amrit Kaur's Foreword To Kanu Gandhi's Booklet On Khadi

BOMBAY, September 22. (U.P.I.): With a view to enabling the public to understand the new Khadi policy of Charkha Sangh, a special booklet has been published by Mr. Kanu Gandhi, grand nephew of Mahatma Gandhi, on the occasion of the A.I.C.C. session with the cream of all utterances, articles and private letters of Mahatma Gandhi on the subject. The booklet—Swaraj Through Charkha deals with Gandhiji's writings on Government repression and Charkha, why Khadi for yarn only and not for money, Khadi not a commercial concern, new orientation of the Charkha Sangh policy, Khadi for Swaraj, importance of Khadi training, duty of weavers 'etcetra'.

In a foreword to the booklet Rajkumari Amrit Kaur says: "There is no doubt that the reorientation of Khadi work has come as a shock to many workers and Khadi-wearers; to workers because any change in existing modes invariably means mental adjustment and understanding appreciation without which there can be nothing but a sense of frustration and despair; to Khadi-wearers because Khadi is no longer easily available to them. Gandhiji is nothing if not a revolutionary and the greatness of his creative genius lies in his ability to go to the very depths to revolve what will be life-giving. He is never afraid to start afresh or start on new lines once he is convinced of the rightness of his method.

Raj Kumari hopes that the women in general will become the vanguard in the emancipation of the country through non-violence. "Gandhiji has called woman the embodiment of self-sacrifice and he expects them to understand non-violence better than men."

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ANNAMESE RESENT BRITISH RAJ

Trouble May Break Out Any Moment

LONDON, Sept 22, (Reuter): In a delayed despotch dated Thursday, the "Daily Herald" correspondent in Saigon said that tension increased in the city when a proclamation placing it under Martial Law was handed to the provisional Annamese Government from Major-General Douglas Gracey, the British Commander of Allied Forces.

On Wednesday night 1,000 Annamese spent the night in jail for breaking the curfew which will now be strictly enforced.

The correspondent adds, "Public meetings, demonstrations, processions and all newspapers have been banned. To-day Dr. Thach Annamese Foreign Minister declared that all efforts by him and his Government to confer with General Gracey had been refused.

"The city is quiet and sullen. The Annamese gather in silent groups to stare at the British and Gurkha troops. There is overriding feeling that trouble may break out at any moment. The French have been ostracised and even women and children cannot buy food in Annamese shops."

JAVA FREEDOM MEETING DISPERSED AT POINT OF REVOLVER

BATAVIA, Sept. 22 (A.P.A.): The closest approach to a clash between unarmed Indonesians clamouring for post-war 'freedom' and the Japanese trying to keep law and order pending the arrival of the British occupation forces ended today without incident when a Japanese Secret Service police officer compelled a nationalist leader at pistol point to disperse his followers.

In a setting marked by the endless racial and political complications of the islands, the nationalist leader. Soekarno, apparently slipped away from the surveillance of the notorious Kempei police and rallied his several thousand followers on the Kongsplein Parade grounds.

Two days earlier Japanese officials had banned a scheduled meeting of Indonesian nationalists.

Ba Maw Reported To Be In Siam?

RANGOON, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Mystery surrounding the disappearance and whereabouts of Dr. Ba Maw, head of the Puppet Burmese Government who was seen last in Mudon at the time of the Japanese surrender, is the topic of discussion and speculation in Burmese circles here, writes "the Associated Press of India" special correspondent. He is reported locally to be in Siam and trying to contact his family whom he had dispatched to Indo-China after his arrival at Moulmein. Whether he met his family or whether he is even alive is ot known.

German Communists Want Political Activity In American Zone

BERLIN, Sept 21, (U. P. A.): The Chairman of the German Communist Party, Wilhelm Pieck, speaking at a mass meeting in Berlin yesterday, appealed to General Eisenhower to permit political activity in the American zone before the promised elections. He said "A democratic regime demands full freedom for organizations and gatherings of democratic antifascist parties and trade unions."

Reaffirming the solidarity of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties, Pieck hailed the agricultural reform in the Soviet zone where the Germans are redistributing all properties of war criminals and the Nazi Hierarchy, and estates over 100 hectares.

Pieck was concerned over economic boundaries formed by the occupation zones and hoped the administration of all zones would soon be co-ordinated.

RETIRED I. C. S. OFFICER CHAMPIONS INDIAN PEASANTRY

Suggests Britain Should Make Gift Of Land In Pacific Islands To Demobilised Sepoys

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In an article in the "Yorkshire Post" Sir William Barton, I.C.S (retired) agrees that India's most urgent problem is economic—a problem aggravated by impending demobilisation of two and a half million peasant soldiers and their reabsorption into ordinary life and five or six million workers amongst low-caste Hindus and outcasts, most of whom have been employed at far above pre-war rates in making war material, building and upkeep of military roads and acrodromes. Barton opines that the electoral system needs overhauling to ensure the countryside being adequately represented in the Constituent Assembly. Some form of indirect election wherein the age-old village council or 'panchayat' would play a leading part would be a move in the right direction.

To prevent widespread disorders due to demobilisation, it is essential that land should be made available to the disbanded peasant soldiery. Various provincial governments have schemes for irrigation covering some sixteen million acres. Much of this area could be made available for soldier settlers. Barton adds that if Britain is really anxious to attract the goodwill of the countryside, why should not His Majesty's Government offer land to the peasant soldier and to the peasantry generally, in the Pacific Islands rescued from Japan? The peasant's debts should be lightened there being masses of money in the country, representing accumulation of war profits made largely at Britain's expense. Why not float a cheap loan for the purpose of redeeming the rural debt. Reasonably scaled down, it might be fixed, say at eight hundred million Sterling. Nothing would be made effective and encouraging to the peasant than to improve the out turn of his holding, now the lowest in the world. No political party could oppose such a measure without losing its hope of influencing the masses

MAITLAND WILSON HAULED UP

Foreign Office Asks Him To "Report" On Interview To American Paper

LONDON, September 21. (Reuter): The Foreign Office stated to-night that it has asked Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson to report on the interview which he is stated to have given to the 'Ballimore Sun'.

According to that paper's report Sir Henry Maitland Wilson spoke of Soviet Russia's expansionist intentions.

The Foreign Office says any opinions Sir Henry may have expressed do not represent the view of the British Government.

Charge Against Stalin

Field Marshal Maitland-Wilson who is the British representative on the Joint Staff Mission in Washington was reported yesterday to have said in an interview with the "Baltimore Sun" I am most worried about the Balkans. With the United States curtailing its military influence in Europe there is nothing to prevent Russia from becoming the master of that area.

"I cannot see why there is talk of security by Russia and all the demands for bases unless it is bent on territorial gain. Marshall Stalin has said he respects power—and he does. By making herself weak the United States will not gain in respect of Russia. Marshal Stalin will seek to dominate wherever he can".

Officials in Washington said that during the interview no mention of Russia was made.

Before going to Washington Field Marshal Maitland-Wilson held appointments in the Balkans and the Near East. He was Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theatre last year.

COMMISSION TO CONTROL ATOM BOMB

WASHINGTON Sept 22, (A. P. A.): Legislation placing control of the atomic bomb and its bye-products in the hands of an eleven-man commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been approved by the Senate Ministry Affairs Committee.

In addition to the Chief Justice the commission would include representatives appointed by President Truman the chairman and ranking minority members of the Senate and house military and naval affairs committees, and a member selected by the commission from the scientists who developed the Bomb

Historic Moment For Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 22 (A.P.A.): Proclaiming it a "historic moment for our country." President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines signed a document ratifying the adherence of the Philippines Commonwealth to the United Nations Charter today.

It was the first treaty ever formally ratified by the Philippines Commonwealth.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP.A.): The Indian National Muslim Committee in London has sent a cable to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad communicating the text of a resolution passed by the Commitee that it sands solidly behind the Congress in its stand for an divisible India. The Indian National Muslim Committee is a new body and its president is Mr Amir Shah.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS DETERMINED TO AVOID CIVIL WAR

Prepared To Make Concessions For Sake Of Peace, Democracy And Goodwill

CHUNGKING, September 22. (Reuter): Mao Tse—Tung, Chinese Communist leader told Reuter to-day that he was confident about the outcome of his unity talks with President Chiang Kaishek. "They cannot break down" he said.

He gave the following answers to questions put to him by Reuter's special correspondent".

Firstly, can civil war in China be averted by an agreement without resort to arms?

Answer: It can, because this will accord with the interests of the ruling party in China. What China needs at present, is a policy of peaceful reconstruction—no other policy. Therefore civil war in China must be resolutely averted.

Secondly, what concessions are the Communists prepared to make to reach an agreement?

Answer: Under the condition that peace, democracy and goodwill should be realised in the whole country, the Chinese Communist party is prepared to make important concessions, including a reduction in the number of troops in the liberated areas.

Thirdly, that compromise or concession on the part of the Central Government is required to satisfy communist claims?

Answer: The Chinese Communists demand that the Kuomintang Government should recognise a popularly elected Governmen. and peoples armies in liberated areas, permit them to participate in receiving the Japanese surrender, severely punish traitors and puppet troops, equitably and rationing reorganise the armies, protect freedoms and rights of the people and establish a democratic Government.

Fourthly, are you hopeful of a settlement or even a temporary agreement emerging from the present talks?

I am confident of the outcome of the negotiations. I believe that by mutual effort and concession an agreement, not of a temporary character, but one which will insure a long-term peaceful reconstruction will emerge.

Fifthly, if the present talks break down, can the Kuomintang—Communist problems be solved without bloodshed?

I do not believe that the negotiations could break down. Under whatever conditions, the Chinese Communist Party will persist in its policy of avoiding civil war. There may be difficulties but they can be overcome.

Teachers On Silent Strike

Students Attend, But No One To Teach Them!

Teachers of all private hign schools have begun a silent strike. They attend schools, but are not working! Students attend schools but here is nobody to teach them.

Demands of teachers are to fix permanency of job, and get more dearness allowance.

Students have held a meeting and decided not to go to schools, unless school authorities solve sympathetically the demands of teachers.

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HULLS

(a) 5 NUMBERS Length 164 feet, breadth 27 feet 6 inches, moulded depth 15 feet, mean draft 10 feet 4 inches maximum draft (aft) 13 feet 9 inches when stowed to maximum carrying capacity which is 450 tons dead weight at 40 cubic feet to the ton.

(b) 3 NUMBERS Length 186 feet, breadth 31 feet, moulded depth 15 feet 6 inches, mean draft 10 feet, maximum draft (aft) 11 feet when stowed to maximum capacity which is 600 tons dead weight at 40 cubic feet to the ton.

2. These Hulls are offered for sale without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi, Dy. Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. The Hulls can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD'SHP'28" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 2,000/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 8th October 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 22nd October, 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and Tenderers will be required to make all arrangements for removal of the Hulls at their own expense.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted separately for each type of Hull (a) or (b).

(4834)

MORVI RAILWAY

Superintendent of Stores' Office, Morvi.

TENDER NOTICE FOR SLEEPERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 17,000 (Seventeen thousand) M.G. half round best jodka teak sleepers of the standard meter guage dimensions of not less than 6' x 9" x 4½" for 80 p. c. 1st class and 6' x 8" x 4" for 20 p. c. 2nd class for delivery of 16750 Nos. for F. O. R. Wankaner Jn. and 250 Nos. F.O.R. Dhrangadhra.

2. Inspection to be commenced within three weeks from the receipt of our order and to be completed within one month from date of commencement.

3. Payment to be effected on the actual count turned out at destination stations.

4. The tender which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form should be addressed to the Superintendent of Stores, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribing "Tender for Meter Guage Sleepers" and accompanied with Rs. 500/- as Earnest money.

5. Tenders will be received in this office upto 10th October 1945, during office hours. Those received after that date will not be considered.

6. Copy of the tender conditions and specifications can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1/- one.

RAMSINHJI JHALA,
Superintendent of Stores,
Morvi Railway.

4823

Wavell Annexes Governor's Cup In Thrilling Finish

Largest Attendance So Far In Poona

(From Our Turf Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

The largest attendance so far in the Poona season was witnessed on the Governor's Cup Day to-day. The weather was threatening throughout but fortunately it did not seriously interfere in the continuance of the sport. Of course it did drizzle a couple of times. The course was rendered heavy on account of the showers on Friday and this worked to record poor timings:

Lord Wavell, Evans astride, fought a great finish over the last stretch with Waldye and gained a very narrow-margined victory in the day's chief event, the Governor's Cup.

The other attraction of the day, the Rajaram Chatrapati Memorial Gold Cup, was also run in a close fought finish. Sunbathing, who gained the judges' eye first here, was challenged by the rider of the second horse, Say When, but the objection was quickly overruled.

Earlier there was another objection in the first division of the Burnett Plate but that too was thrown out. Gwalior collected only a solutary success while a couple of candidates from this large establishment sorely disappointed the punters. Backers of the favourites had lean times today.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division II Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 9-2 Rook 1
M/s. G. Udhavdas and B. Dholanda's STAR OF SHIKARPUR 7-7 Shanker 2
Mr. D. K. Parker's NEELAM 8-13 Khade 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Chiang Kai-shek.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 Nk.
Time: 1 minute 20 2-5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 21, Rs 27 and Rs. 80.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's SURYAKANT 8-9 Davison 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPSHIKHA 8-4 Chavan 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's RAMONA 8-4 Burn 3
Mr, Ali Mahomed Chotani's PANPATTI 8-4 Raffaele 4
Not run: Chief of Bogala G. d'Antibes.
Won by: 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 55 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 44 and Rs. 27.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Latiff's CAKE 8-4 Mullsingh 1
Mr. P. M Mody's PIRKHAN 9-2 B. Khalil 2
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's FALSE PRIDE 8-9 Kheemsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's CATCH ME 8-11 Raut 4
Not run: Ashok Kumar, Raj Ratna, Maha Para, Mahableshwar, Comet, Navinkumar.
Won by: 4 length, Hd., 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 20 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 61 and Rs. 23.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. Habib I. Rahimtoola's GOLD DUST 8-4 Jones 1
Major A. Svamvur's JUST SO 8-4 West 2
Mr. J. A. Abdulezer's MARDAN 8-9 Raffaele 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ROSE OF GWALIOR 8-9 Roberts 4
Not run: His Master's Voice, Kathiawar Mail, Prima Donna.
Won by: Nk, 3/4 length, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 53 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 22.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division 1 Distance 1 mile.

Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-9 Davison. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's RAO BAHADUR 8-9 Roberts 2
Mr. S. J. Bharucha's STOLEN KISS 8-9 B. McQuade 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BHARAT JYOTI 8-4 Chavan 4
Not run: Passion Flower, Ramplan, Gipsy Maid.
Won by: Shd. 5 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 50 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—R. C. and Distance.

Hon'ble Sir S. Askuran's LORD WAVELL 8-6 Evans 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's WALDYE 8-0 Jones 2
Mr. M. D. Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-11 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Baroda's GUIDING STAR 8-12 West 4
Not run: Mr. Colman, Ylsir al Arab.
Won by: Shd., 5 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 3 minute 16 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 30 and Rs. 44.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

M/s. Hope and C. J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Adi H. Billimoria's SAY WHEN 8-0 Burn 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 7-9 Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF SIROHI 7-9 West 4
Not run: Mahboob, Cyrenaica.
Won by: Shd., 4 lengths, Nk.
Time: 1 minute 48 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 17.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles. 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 8-3 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 8-2 Chavan 2
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 8-2 Raffaele 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 7-11 Carr 4
Not run: Haut Ton.
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 15 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 37 and Rs. 14.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 9-2 Raffaele 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 9-4 Roberts 2
Mr. Y. V. Ghatge and the Chief of Masuda's CARLYON 8-4 Summersingh 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHABNAM 8-13 Dar 4
Not run: Chandramohan II, Priority, Philosan, Prime Minister, G. Gallant.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 45 and Rs. 126.

REORGANISATION OF J. J. HOSPITAL & G. M. COLLEGE

Medical Union Protests Against Govt. Move To Appoint Special Officer

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Medical Union held under the Presidentship of Dr. V. B. Desai on 17th September, the following resolution was passed:—

That the Bombay Medical Union has read with great concern of the intention of the Goverment of Bombay to appoint a special officer to draw up a scheme for the reconstruction and reorganisation of the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College. The Union is of opinion that such a scheme should be prepared not by a single individual but by a Committee of experts in the various branches with the collaboration of the staff of the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College.

That the above resolution be forwarded to the Adviser to the Government, the Surgeon General and the Secretary to Government and the lay Press, for necessary action.

Sholapur Mills

In the report of the speech of Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Chairman of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, given at the annual general meeting of the Mills, which was published in Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", the name of the Mills was inadvertently omitted.

4th - COMRADES IN ARMS.....
BIG WEEK!
— They March on The Road to NEW WORLD!
New Theatres' Landmark!
HAMRAHI
Direction & Photography: BIMOL ROY
Co-starring
RADHA MOHANBINOTA BOSE
Bhupen Kapoor, Debi Mukerji
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sunday Mat. at 1 p. m.
MINERVA
(Advance Booking 10 to 12 noon)

Safeguard For Christians In Future Constitution

Madras Archbishop Demands Enforcement Of Fundamental Rights

MADRAS, Sept. 21 (API): In a letter to the press under the caption "What the Christian Minority Demands", His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Louis Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, stresses the need for having the rights of the Christian minority embodied in the future constitution of India.

He quotes the statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru contained in a letter which was read at the meeting of Indian Christians held at Allahabad on 16th December 1939 and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, in the course of his presidential address in 1940, "both prominent men in the largest political party in India as they emphasised better than any other quotations the necessity of having our rights and interests safeguarded in the new Constitution."

SAFEGUARDS DEMANDED

I think that the right and the liberties which we may claim as a religious minority should include the following points:—

1. (A) The right to profess, practice and preach our religion in private and in public—this would include the right to convert other people into our religion. Protection shall be afforded by the state to the churches, cemeteries and other religious and charitable foundations. The right to build churches and other religious establishments shall not be subject to the will and pleasure of Government and states, but shall be subject only to the requirements of peace and order.

(B) The right to a provision for the proper religious education of our children in state schools and to provide it ourselves in our own private schools. That state grants-in-aid to such schools shall not be withheld by reason only of such provision for religious education in such schools.

(C) The right to representation in all public bodies and public services, civil, military, judicial, local, provincial and central to a minimum extent proportionate to our population.

(D) The right to have our view (to be ascertained from their recognised authorities or representative organisations or by a 2/3 or 3/4 majority of our representatives in the Legislature) prevail in all matters of legislation or administration in which our religion or culture as the individual liberties of our people are liable to be affected.

(E) Apportionment shall be made to minorities of an equitable share of public grants for educational, religious or charitable purpose.

(F) The personal law of minorities shall regulate their family relationship and other matters of personal life which are influenced by religious or moral ideas that prevail among the minorities.

ENFORCEMENT OF SAFEGUARDS.

2. The more important question is how these rights are to be enforced after bieng safeguarded in the Constitution.

(A) The Head of the State in provinces, states or in India may be given the "special responsibility" of seeing that these rights and liberties are enjoyed and not interfered with. But in view of the manner in which the Governors of some provinces failed to safeguard the rights and liberties of minorities against the majority governments that came into being under the Government of India Act, 1935, the value of this safeguard may be questioned but the lesson of this failure should be learned and the "special responsibility" of the Head of the State towards the rights and the liberties of minorities might be retained as one of the safeguards.

(B) An additional safeguard would be to allow resort to the Court from the district and High Courts to the Federal Court for the Defence of the rights and liberties of minorities. It is an expensive method, as resort to law is expensive in India. But the authorities and organisation of minorities ought to gather financial resources that are necessary for the defence of these rights and liberties, if they are really concerned about them.

(C) A third safeguard would be strong representative organisations that could be alert and active and united in their opposition to any, be it the slightest, attempt at infringement of these rights. A strong press is a necessary part of that organization

These are the proposals I had made at the Conference of the Catholic Archbishops who met at Madras in September 1944. To-day the necessity of a prompt and final decision to present a united front and clear satement of our fundamental rights is more impelling than ever. We habe reached a stage now in which we cannot delay any longer lest our lekitimate rights and interests be jeopardised."

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

David XI danced their way to success. Delhi's poor show. "Seeding the draw is wangling," says Turner! An eye-opener for communalists. Boycott the farce. Double crowns for Davinder Mohan and Sunder Deodhar Mugwe still going strong. St. Xavier's College regain Inter-Collegiate soccer title.

Contrary to expectations Albert David XI from Calcutta litterally danced their way through to trounce Delhi Young Men to the sure of 5 goals to nil in the second round of the Rovers Cup. From their initial tilsplay against Deolali Central Cooperage fans could have expected that they possessed such fine qualities as they exhibited on Thursday. Of course Noor Mahomed had given a fair idea of his superb ball control and positional play. But few had any notion of Mewalal's scoring abilities. Thanks to the beautiful opportunities provided by their brilliant right winger, Mewalal claimed four of the 5 goals including a hat-trick. With a better centre-forward than Bacchi Khan, Calcutta's tally might have been a massive one indeed!

DELHI'S POOR SHOW

Delhi's performance was dreadfully poor. I have never seen an up-country team putting up such a poor show in our premier competition. In fact Delhi was never found in such atrocious colours before. It is said that more than half their combination was composed of players who had helped Delhi to win the Santosh Trophy last year. The only excuse that may be advanced in their defence that they were out of form. The strangeness of the local conditions must have made matters worse for them. With an easier hurdle to negotiate in the first instance, they might have found their bearing at a later stage.

But the wiseacres of the W.I.F.A. have now formed the opinion as I was told by Secretary Turner after the match, that seeding of the draw was nothing but wangling! Evidently he has realised this after long years of experience. But the sporting world everywhere including the A.I.F.F. follow this procedure even now—just to save the promoters of big tournaments from financial disaster and the competing teams early collapse Of course Turner would not be Turner if he admitted his mistake promptly!

EYE-OPENER FOR COMMUNALISTS

Now the draw has placed the David XI against the winners of the East Bengal—B.B.C.I. Railway match in the third round. Isn't that a great pity, because it is more than certain that the double champions of Calcutta would dispose of their Railway rivals quite easily? If they had met in the semi-finals or final it would have been a different matter altogether. From the sporting point of view it is hardly fair to the junior side. As I have said before the spectators also would have preferred these teams testing their steel with other combinations, preferably Service ones. That would certainly have created greater interest among the Servicemen.

As it happened, the match between the two up-country sides did not attract as big a Service crowd as it would have were the teams matched on colour basis. By the way, was it not surprising that a huge Indian crowd turned up to witness the trial of strength between two Indian combinations which had no communal or creed distinctions? It should be an eye-opener to those who declare day in and day out that without communal flavour matches cannot be interesting or attractive.

BOYCOTT THE FARCE!

The names that have been announced for the probable and possible sides from which the Bombay team for the Inter-Provincial Tournament will be selected have given me a rude shock. Among the former, there are only five Indian players and in the latter only three! It would appear from this that the W.I.F.A. bosses are going to pack the local team with foreign players. If the Indian who have been selected players, have any guts, they should stand down from such an ignominous farce. It should be remembered that the national tournament is held not only to measure the strength of each province but to encourage their players to rise to the highest level step by step. By no stretch of imagination can it be a show for foreign players to exhibit their talents. There is plenty of scope for them to do so. It would hardly be any credit to this city or the province if Bombay wins the championship with the help of such players. It would not be fair to the other provinces either. I think the A.I.F.F. should take cognisance of this fact and stop this unsporting and unjust behaviour of the W.I.F.A. Committee.

DOUBLE CROWNS FOR DAVINDER AND SUNDER

As was expected, the Western India Badminton Championships concluded rather tamely at the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday evening. Veteran Vijay Madgavkar could not withstand the whirlwind attacks of his younger adversary, Davinder Mohan, the All-India Champion. He went down very tamely by 15—2, 15—5. So the Punjab player had the satisfaction of carrying away two trophies, including the Mixed Doubles with him.

Sunder Deodhar had equal pleasure in bagging two titles. Having claimed the mixed one with the assistance of Davinder, she captured the Women's Doubles championship in partnership with her sister, Suman, at the expense of Mumtaz Chinoy, the Singles champion and Babs Talyarkhan. The local stalwarts, who hold the national title by the way, failed to break through the impregnable defence put up by the Poona sisters.

MUGWE STILL GOING STRONG

In the Men's Doubles Raja Patwardhan and Datta Mugwe proved too good for the Ullal brothers as the score 15—9, 15—5 indicates. Perhaps the importance of the occasion weighed down the dashing spirit of the younger pair to some extent.

The Junior Boy's title went to M. K. Bopardikar at the expense of N. H. Shums who succumed in the final without any serious opposition 15—3 15—5, while Betty Faria gave away only 4 points each to Minnie Kanga in the Junior Girls final.

Popatlal Mohanlal retained the professional Singles championship subduing L. G. Salve comfortably in the ultimate round 15—8, 15—9.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE REGAIN TITLE!

The Inter-Collegiate Football Championship which the St. Xavier's College had lost to the G. S. Medical College last year, after winning it for two years in succession, regained it on Wednesday last defeating Grant Medical College by 4 goals to one in the final. Surprisingly enough, the Medicos were the first to draw blood but it did not take long for the overwhelming superiority of Xavierites to prevail in the end.

Now that the world war is over, I hope the University authorities would consider seriously the question of Bombay's participation in the next Inter-Varsity tournament. Financial considerations should not stand in their way. I would much rather encourage team games like hockey and football than individual sport like athletics badminton, tennis etc. Sooner they revise their policy the better!

U. S. THREATENED WITH FUEL SHORTAGE

Another 100,000 Workers Idle As Result Of Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Reuter): With 100,000 American workers—one-eighth of one per cent of all United States manufacturing workers—at present put on strike, another 100,000 are now idle as result of the strike the United States Department of Labour announces.

One Labour Department official said the United States were threatened with winter fuel shortage unless the strikers at the eight oil factories returned to work soon. The oil strikes have illustrated the nation's labour problems, he added.

Oil workers are claiming 30 per cent wage increase and there are strikes in Detroit and Texas.

The Ford plant in Detroit has laid off 50,000 workers because of the strike of 4,500 men at the Kelsey Hayes wheel plant which produces wheels and brackes for the Ford Company.

"SPRING"

The two-colour sketch on the front cover is by Mr. S. R. Potdar, G. D. Art.

DEODHAR ON DULEEP

(Continued from Page 6)

progress which he had achieved in the great game for more than five years were lost to him and to the cricket world and all felt very deeply for his retirement from First Class cricket

The younger generation however can learn from this case of Duleep, the supreme importance of health for all outdoor manly games. In fact sound health is the very foundation not only of sports but of all the activities of life In cricket particularly, as the smallest mistakes either in fielding or batting prove disastrous, one has to maintain the maximum of health both physical and mental to obtain the best results. Those of you who have played serious cricket, know how a slight cold or a headache can upset the game completely even of a champion and inflict on him a miserable failure.

Hobbs's Tribute

When Duleep resigned the captaincy of Sussex, Wisden's expressed its regret saying "after an all too brief sojourn among us, then passed from the game he had adorned with such conspicuous grace and success, one of the most beautiful batsmen of recent years; Duleep will always be remembered as one of the outstanding personalities during his period in First Class Cricket"

Hobbs who had a wide experience of cricket all over the world once summed up his batsmanship in a single word, almost reverentially saying "Ah! Duleep is an artist! He is like Frank Wooley, a real artist."

This appreciation was an absolute truth. He was the perfect artist—every stroke of his executed as well as it could be made, with perfect grace and timing and with the minimum of exertion. His foot work might well be described as the poetry of motion and he could score with ease all round the wicket. Some of us might well remember the pleasure and the delight of the Bombay public who had the opportunity to watch him play in the Quadrangular Matches of 1928. I was then associated with him as his partner in the game and could enjoy his command over all strokes and mastery over placing the balls almost anywhere he liked

His keen eye helping his supple wrists and active legs never put him in a mistake and his acute judgment never caught him in two minds. As Doctor Subbarayan, the President of the Control Board said while presiding over the Social gathering of the Maharashtra C.A. that the greatest contribution which the Indians made to the English game was the introduction of wrist play which is essential for the two most difficult, and yet delightful strokes namely the late cut and the leg glide. It was because of the wonderful art and execution of these two strokes that both Ranjee and Duleep could set the English audience to dance in raptures

His modest and unassuming manners on and off the field were another and greater source of attraction of the people towards him. As his strokes on the field never had any unnecessary flourish, so was his conduct and bearing out of the field, free from any fuss and show. His simple and quiet habits even when he was at the top of his game and occupied a high position in the sporting and social world, proved that he considered himself, a life-long student of the game, in which he wanted to gain more and more experience and knowledge from day to day. That was the secret of his success. The younger generation of cricketers will do well and succeed in their efforts, if like him they consider and bear themselves as students of the game

'PEARL HARBOUR' ENACTED IN INDIA

COUNTRY PULSATING WITH SURGING LIFE

(Continued from Page 9)

could be held; the press was gagged and the vast and ugly shadow of the Defence of India Rules lay on the land. Collective fines were levied from peaceful villages. Pandit Nehru said that in many cases the amounts actually collected were very much larger than the levy and the part of this which was in excess of the formal levy went into the pockets of officers.

THE TRUE PICTURE

Whiis he wae in jail the newspaper brought him a picture of the people of India—a picture of a people weak, oppressed, cowed down and frightened; a people running away in error and unable to stand up to suffering, since his release he had gone up and down the landand found this to be a toally fals epicure. eH found the people free and smiling, resolute and fearless.

The Government had done their very worst to down the people. For a few months it did seem as if they had succeeded in creating the impression that the people were beaten. But it soon became clear that that was far from the truth. He had found among the people a spirit, a flash, a consciousness of power, although that power was not properly organised or canalised and put to effective use. The people of India were alert, conscious, ready to strike a blow once again for the freedom of India.

"PEOPLE'S WAR"

Continuing, Pandit Nehru referred to the Communist slogan of a "People's War." There were some people who considered the Second World War a people's war. He did not want to sit in judgment over those who held that opinion. But to those who knew the minds of the millions of India's masses—of the working of the mind of the workers and peasants of India—it was clear that the people thought and acted differently. If there ever was a movement of the people in the world the struggle of 1942 was such a movement. It was a movement of the Indian people against British domination.

A few years ago it was a favourite charge against the Congress that the Congress leadership beat a retreat whenever a revolutionary situation arose. A picture was presented of a revolutionary mass pushing forward to freedom, while a pussillanimous leadership tried to pull them back by the legs. Who was it that did the pulling back now? The Congress, he said, had committed many mistakes but they had done nothing which would bring dishonour to the fair name of India. They had done nothing which would in any way limit or diminish the power of the people.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

Continuing, Pandit Nehru said that he did not know of any nation which subordinated its own interest to any international consideration Even Russia, a socialist state had its vision limited primarily by its own interests. Under such circumstances could this slave nation keep its national interest hidden behind a screen forget its own freedom movement and talk of internationalism?

Concluding, Padit Nehru said that it was no longer necessary for them to rouse the people to action. The people were fully aroused. The problem was to control the lambert flame of the spirit of the people and guide them home to the mansion of freedom.

TOTAL WAR ON PEOPLE.

Seconding the resolution Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel recalled the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. in the same pandal in 1942, and described how that resolution could not be implemented. That resolution contemplated negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy, because the Congress was anxious to come to a compromise with the British Government. But this was made impossible by the Government's total war against the Congress on the morning of August 9 when all the leaders and members of the A.I.C.C. together with thousands of Congressmen were arrested. The British Government in India then turned its might on the Congress and the people with a view to throttling them.

Very few people had a full picture of all that followed the brutal action of the Government. The details of Government's repressive acts as well as the heroism with which the people met such acts will one day be written in the history of India.

"DEFENSIVE REBELLION."

The Sardar referred to Sir Richard Tottenham's pamphlet which referred to the movement as Congress rebellion. He had no quarrel with that description. The people had rebelled in 1942 just as they had rebelled in 1857. Only the 1942 "rebellion" was not organised. Besides, it was only a defensive rebellion. The Congress had not started it, but the love of the Congress brought out the people. What the result would have been if there had been an "offensive rebellion" it was not difficult to guess. It was for the British Government to decide whether there would be such a rebellion. If they had the necessary wisdom they could avoid it. After three years they seemed to have realised that they were in the wrong and that the spirit of the people could not be curbed. That was, however, the problem of the Government. The problem of the Congress was to pool the spirit and strength of the nation and put it to the most effective use.

FAMINE DEATHS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the Bengal famine and asked: "Is there a single country in the world except India where millions of people die of starvation and the Government escape without being held responsible for such a calamity?"

Lakhs had died in Bengal not in a rebellion but they had died even without an attempt at looting when so much of food was lying about. A Government which allowed such things to happen did not deserve to rule over us. How could such people be forgiven, questioned the Sardar.

Continuing, he said that the powers pledged to freedom had put forth a tremendous weapon of destruction in the atom bomb. The discovery of the atom bomb had demonstrated that military might was of no avail. The atom bomb would lead the nations of the world to mutual annihilation unless they turned away from the path of violence and sought the path of non-violence which the hoary wisdom of India had discovered and which Mahatma Gandhi was now proclaiming again.

"QUIT ASIA"

Referring to the "Quit India", resolution he said that there was only one change to be made in it. The time had come when "Quit India should be converted to "Quit Asia." The people of Asia were awake. So long as there was a single nation in Asia which was not free there could be no freedom in the world. So long as India was in bondage, there could be neither real freedom nor peace in the world. The Congress was therefore, determined to win the freedom of India. They had worked for the last sixty years for winning this freedom. So far they had not reaped the fruits of their efforts.

The people of India had demonstrated their strength during the last hree years. This resolution was a fitting tribute to that demonstration What the Congress had now to do was to canalise that strength and enthusiasm of the people and translate it into the achievement of India's cherished goal.

Sardar Patel made a passing reference to the talk two years ago that those responsible for the "Quit India" resolution would be tried. They wanted a trial, but those who were responsible for putting them in prison shunned an open trial. Now, their oppressors were on their trial before the bar of world opinion.

WHAT SIR SIKANDAR SAID

Sardar Patel referred to a declaration once made by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan that if the end of war did not bring freedom to India, he would join the Congress and fight for freedom. It was now time for those who supported him to think of this declaration. So too should the people who had raised the cry of people's war. Nobody could prevent the freedom of India.

GLORIOUS CHAPTER

Acharya Narendra Deva supporting the resolution said that 1942 would remain a very glorious chapter in India's history. The August movement was an uprising for breaking the shackles of bondage. The people stood the test successfully and demonstrated that they could hold the reigns of administration efficiently. In this movement the illiterate and ignorant masses showed that they had more ability to wrest power than the educaeed.

He compared the 1942 movement to the resistance movements in Europe and said that but for this movement, the issue of India's freedom would have come to an end. The movement focussed the eyes of the world on India. India became the key stone of the arch of the freedom of the world.

The resolution of August 8, he said, was like India's flag of honour. Quoting the late Maulana Mohamed Ali he said that the people had set aside the standard of the Indian Penal Code and forged a new standard of conduct for themselves—the standard of freedom, the standard of honour, the standard of the people.

SHADES OF CHURCHILL

Turning to the policy of the Labour Government of Britain, Acharya Narendra Deva said that Bevin was but an echo of Churchill. Britain had grabbed back Hong Kong as her property. In Malaya, Indo-China Burma and even in Iran to a certain extent, freedom was being denied. India, however had not forgotten her international obligations. The first demand of the Congress was for freedom. The second was that in a free India power should vest in the hands of the people and third that our freedom should lead to the freedom of the world. India has prepared to shoulder the responsibility for the freedom of all countries in South-East Asia.

CRITIC TURNS CONVERT.

Lending support to the resolution, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma said that the new life of which there was so much evidence in the country during the last three years, filled him with pride. He had opposed the "Quit India" resolution of 1942. The three years that followed had convinced him that there was an error in his political judgment. The courage and sacrifice shown by the nation since the "Quit India" resolution had amply borne out the fact that the Congress represented the will of the nation for freedom.

Pandit Sharma said that it would be wrong to fritter away the enormous forces which had been released in the country during the past few years in election campaign only. The country looked up to great leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam and others for guidance. It was necessary to decide their programme of work for the future. Constitutional reorganisation of the Congress with a view to permit all elements, which could facilitate the nation's fight was an urgent item.

WHY "REGRET."

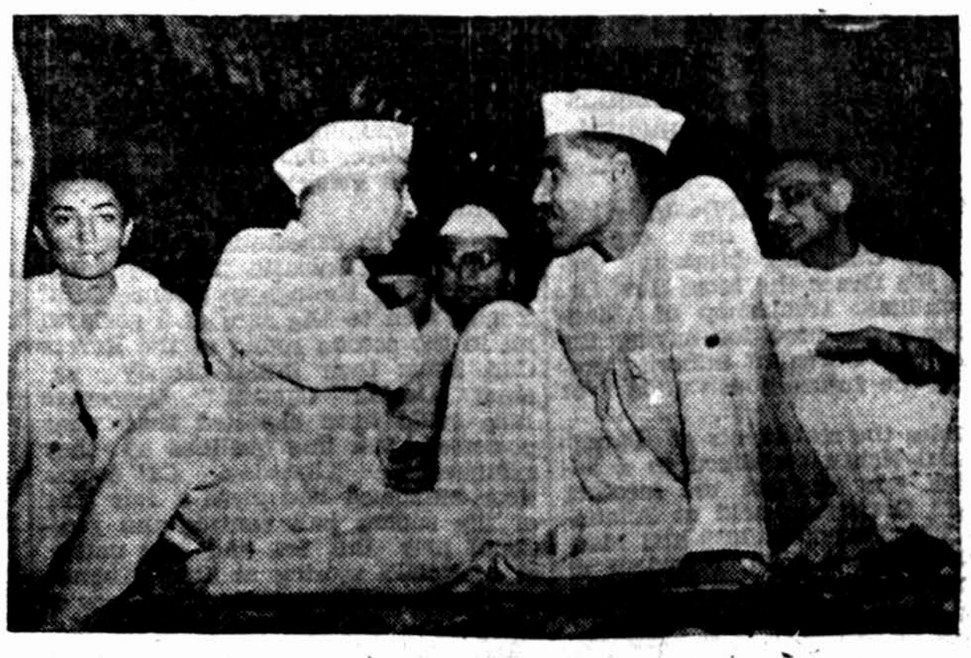
Mr. Raghunath Rai moved an amendment seeking to delete the sentiment that the Committee regretted that in some places people forgot and fell away from the Congress method of peaceful and non-violent action. He said that this criticism contained in the original resolution was unfair. Circumstances brought about by governmental repression had driven people to whatever action they took. It was the duty of the Committee to refer to peoples' sacrifices in terms of appreciation instead of regretting them.

Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee from Bengal urged in connection with the same sentiment in the resolution a substitution of the word "admits" in place of the word "regrets". He referred to incidents in Mymensing and elsewhere in Bengal and said that there was unheard of oppression of innocent people including schoolboys and women. No expression of regret was, therefore, warranted, for what the people had done.

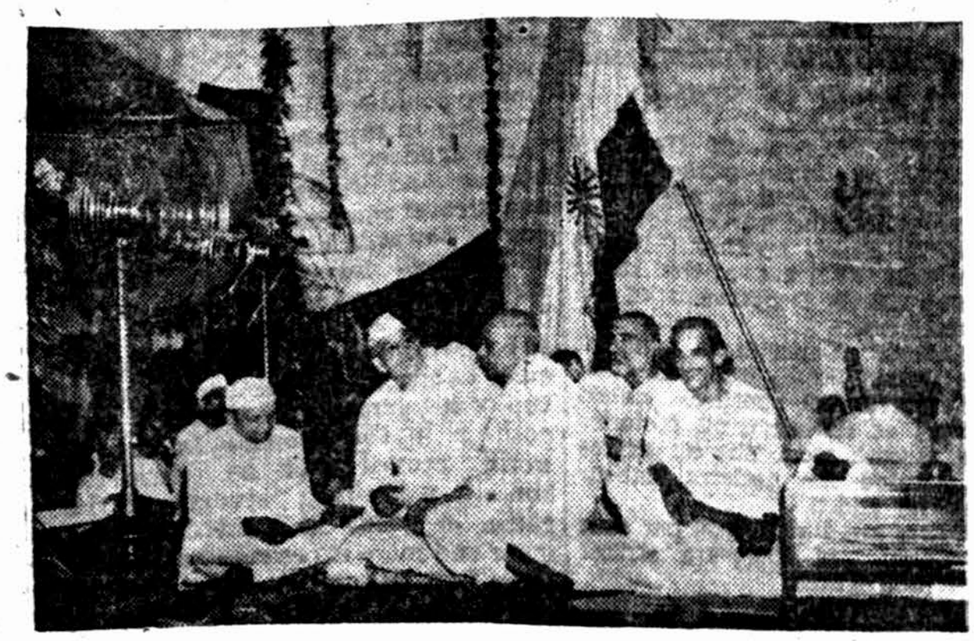
Mr. Abdul Gani moved an amendment criticising the actions of Royists, Communists and the Akhalis in not joining the Nationalist forces during the struggle. He said that people who raised the cry of "people's war" and pretended to talk in terms of internationalism had made common cause with the enemy. His amendment represented the innermost feelings of every member of the All-India Congress Committee

Mr. D. S. Dublish of the Kakori case fame urged that the Committee should pay a tribute to all those who did not belong to the Congress organisation but who had taken part in the 1942 struggle. These people might not have trodden the path chalked out by the Congress all these years. But it was necessary to realise that with the arrest of the Working Committee, the country had been left leaderless. Could the leaders themselves say to-day the ques-

(Continued on Page (A)



Pandit Jawaharlal chatting with Acharya Narendra Deo and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the first day of the A.-I.C.C. session.



Babu Sarat Chandra Bose (second from left) seen chatting with (left to right) Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Acharya Kripalani.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (October)

New York, Sept. 22

Prtvious Closing	.....	22.66
Today's Opening	.....	22.69
Difference	.....	+.02
Today's Closing	.....	22.75
Difference	.....	+.09

PINOCHLE

Learn This New Card Game

(Pronounced Pea-knuckle)

An East End cafe proprietor was fined £500 the Old Street police court London, for keeping a common gaming house.

It was stated that the card game played was pinochle-"a new game introduced from America."

Now pinochle (pronounced pea-knuckle), although it may be a new game to you is certainly not a new game in the United States. There 20 years ago I used to play it on rainy days with my two brothers.

This is the way you play it :

Shuffle together, two packs from which all the cards below the nines are left out. The cards remaining are in order of value: 9, jack, queen, king, 10, ace (high).

How To Deal

Deal twelve cards to each player. (Pinochle can be played by two, three or four persons). The next card turned determines what are trumps. It is placed under the pack, face up. If it happens to be a 9, the dealer scores 10 points for turning it.

If any other card is turned either player who has a 9 of trumps, after he has taken a trick, may take up the turned trump (it will be useful later) and put his 9 face up, under the pack, and score 10 for himself. The holder of the other 9 of trumps may lay it on the table, after he has taken a trick, and add 10 to his score.

You score by "melding." a word which comes from a German verb melden, to announce. After a player has taken a trick he can lay the cards to be melded on the table, face up and add the value of that meld to his own score, but only one meld can be made after each trick taken.

The values of the melds are; 9 of trumps is 10; a marriage (any king and queen of same suit) 20; a royal marriage (king and queen of trumps) 40; pinochle (the jack of diamonds and queen of spades) 40; four aces of different suits 100; four kings of different suits 80; four queens of different suits 60; four jacks of different suits 40; a royal straight (ace, 10-king, queen and jack of trumps) 150.

Scoring Example

In melding, at least one new card must be laid out for each new meld. For instance, with spades for trumps, if you hold 150, the king and queen should be laid out first. You thus score 40; then when you take another trick and lay down the ace, 10 and jack, you score 150.

Then if you are lucky enough to have the jack of diamonds, after taking another trick, you may lay it by the queen of spades and meld pinochle.

No meld can be made after the last card is drawn from the pack. If you think you haven't the time, meld 150 at once.

After each trick is taken in, and laid away, face down, each player draws a card the winner drawing first. After drawing, no player can meld until he has taken another trick.

The Last Trick

Keep in mind a count of the cards you have taken in play: aces 11, tens 10, kings 4, queens 3, and jacks 2 points : the total of these is added to your melding score. The player who takes the last trick also adds 10. The total of the points in the combined hands, including the last trick, is 250.

You may follow suit, trump or discard, but after the last card has been drawn you must follow suit or trump. If you cannot do that, then you discard.

But if you violate this law, you lose the cards in the tricks you have won in that hand.

The game is 1,000 points, and if when you have the lead, you believe that the value of tricks taken plus points already scored equals 1,000 you may call "out" and stop the play. But be sure when you do that, because if you are short of points you lose the game. —(Elizabeth Keen in "News Chronicle".)

THOMAS MANN, MASTER MIND OF OUR TIMES

(Continued from Page 4)

possible in our neurotic, fear-ridden, hate-ridden world." Thomas Mann himself as a novelist and essayist, if not as a scientist, will have to be recognized as a pathfinder like the Viennese doctor.

I can think of no better birthday present for Mann on his seventieth birthday than the victory of the United Nations, wiping out the last resistance of the Dark Powers that for more than twelve years, had done their utmost to turn this globe into a "neurotic, fear-ridden, hate-ridden world." For Mann, the erstwhile master of irony, "with glances at both sides" and "in no great hurry to come to a decision," has become, in the course of time, one of this era's most serious, most active workers in behalf of mankind :

I never wished to be a stranger in this world, as it often lies in the nature of a poet to be, but I have tried to give myself to mankind, to society, to the state--insofar as its sphere touches that of culture-to my family, to social life, to friendship, to recreation, to enjoyment. The problem of the conflict between Life and Art, between the world of form and the world of men, have concerned me early and late, and much as I have been called to Art, not to say condemned to it, I have not wished to consume myself in it, but to be, as far as I could, a human being.

"RISING SONS WHO REALLY SHINE"...

A Royal Indian Air Force pilot possesses something more than his "wings" which simply prove his ability to fly an aircraft.

He possesses the most coveted of all virtues -courage, or "guts" as it is so often and expressively called.

Add to this the intelligence he has proved himself to possess, the value of the job he is doing at present, and the foundations for the future which he is now laying for the benefit of India and himself, and you begin to see quite clearly why he represents the best of the rising sons of India. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

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Telescope Television To Peer Into Outer Space

By RODNEY L. BRINK

'Giant Glass of Palomar' is expected to provide home armchair trips of 1,000,000,000 light years into space and back in stellar time.

Take a firm grip on the arms of your armchair, for it may take you, ere long, on quick trips of 1,000,000,000 light years out into space and backward in stellar time.

When television comes–and it is said to be peering even now around the postwar corner–here is good prospect that the world's largest telescope atop Palomar Mountain in San Diego County, will take all interested on occasional jaunts among the millions of suns and innumerable universes its 200-inch mirror will reveal.

"The Glass Giant of Palomar," as it is designated in the book of that title by David O. Woodbury, is not to be in any sense a plaything for the public. Far from it. The observatory is the most ponderous natural science laboratory yet devised, and its job will be to seek out answers to many puzzling secrets of the physical universe.

But while it is on working schedule as it will be on every night when weather permits "seeing" of the required quality, there will be a short period "between the dark and the daylight, when night is beginning to lower," that may come to be known as the television hour

Will Get World Use

Authority for this statement is Dr. John A. Anderson, Executive Officer of the Observatory Council at California Institute of Technology The observatory at Palomar is to be a facility of Cal Tech, as the Institute is popularly called. It will be for the needed use, however, of astronomers around the world.

The television prospect was only a casual thought to Dr. Anderson. When this reporter asked him what contact, if any, the public might expert to have with the great telescope, that was part of his answer.

The Palomar telescope–very near completion except for installation of the unfinished great mirror of the pyrex glass–is related to the street corner or back-yard telescope in name and principle only. Even astronomers will not ordinarily "look through' the nearly 17–foot–diameter instrument to see the stars or the nebulae. Instead they will photograph the distant scene, or split the incoming light of stars into spectroscopic scales, the photographs and charts to be studied carefully, and filed away for perpetual reference.

Even as a huge sky-cameras the Palomar giant will not be a snap-shot machine that can cover the heavens in a night or two. Its comparatively small photographic field would require 27,000 exposures to cover the vault of the sky on which it can be focussed. Making this number of plates, so limited is the utilizable night working time, would outlast the lifetimes of several generations of astronomers.

Visitors' Gallery

There is a visitors' gallery abutting the circular building that is to house the Palomar giant, and there, it is expected, thousands of persons will go annually to see the awe-inspiring engine of astronomy engaged in its work.

But what, if any, opportunity will the average citizen have to place his eye against a metal eye-piece and gaze through the mammoth tube, with its mirrors, at some inconceivably distant galaxy?

Virtually none, says Dr. Anderson. It can be done, of course, but it simply won't be done–at least not to an appreciable extent. Huge as it is, the world's largest astronomical engine is as delicately made and adjusted as the finest microscope. Its main operator will sit in a cage-like compartment, swung inside the great tube itself. high up near the dome of the observatory. The camera operator will be in a darkroom down near the "basement" of the vast structure, working with star image that are elbowed to him by a system of reflectors. There is another aperture nearer the center of things, but inside the circle of the observatory building itself. And crowds simply are not wanted that close to the telescope–even if there were time to accommodate them. The very heat of their bodies would set up distortions which have otherwise been obviated at great cost.

So it was a hopeful, helpful note, rather than a bit of Sunday supplement predicting, that Dr. Anderson struck when asked how much the increasingly-curious public could expect to "enjoy" the big space-explorer first-hand.

"It's quite possible," he said, with an astronomer's natural caution, "when television is in common use, that a hookup may be made with Palomar Observatory during the early night hours of partial darkness."

As to what the Palomar Observatory astronomers may record in outer space that has not as yet been recorded.

No layman–or perhaps astronomer–can visualize the simplest measuring stick of celestial spaces, the light year. It is, of course, the distance a beam of light travels, at 186,0000 miles a second, in the course of a year.

The 100 inch telescope at Mount Wilson, a mile almost straight up above Pasadena, has peered 500,000 light years out among the stars, and thus backward into stellar history. What it sees at that great distance is what was happening out there 5,000 centuries ago

How Far Will It 'See'?

How far will the 200-inch mirror with its greatly increased light-gathering ability be able to "see?"

"Oh, perhaps twice as far," said Dr. Anderson, with a way smile. Laymen always want to get estimates down in positive figures.

A 1,000,000,000 light years! That's 1,000,000,000 light years by United States standards of measurement. Just one light year is an unimaginably vast distance. Multiply it by 1,000,000,000!

The men who have to do with the Palomar Observatory project in these days don't like to talk about it for publication. They would prefer to wait, now, and let the results of the great project start speaking for themselves.

What will the great mirror and its cameras show in the 500,000 light years of space beyond the frontiers already explored? You can't keep a reporter from asking direct questions

In his business-like office on the second floor of one of Cal Tech's handsome buildings, Dr. Anderson smiled again, still wryly. He shook his head. The question embarrassed him

End Of Space?

"An end of space?" the reporter prompted.

"Who knows?" countered the astronomical physicist, the man who is credited (by others; never by himself) with having brought the Palomar project within sight of fruition after Dr. George Ellery Hale, its originator, was forced to give it up in midcourse and finally passed on.

"May be space will curve back on us, as Einstein suggests," he offered. The smile again. Astronomers have to smile, apparently, when they are speculating, else laymen will rush off to scatter the merest learned whimsy as proven fact.

But upon Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity has been built Sir Arthur Eddington's theory of an expanding universe. And spetrographic work already done indicates that space is filled with innumerable island universes, all rushing away from each other at almost unmentionable speeds. "Dispersing like a puff of smoke," is Sir Arthur's simile.

No, the Glass Giant of Palomar will not hunt for farmhouses on the moon, nor for canals on Mars. Beside its huge dome on a sunny mountain top down San Diego way, there are lesser domes housing lesser telescopes with broader views which can do such jobs more practically.

The "Giant" is out for big game–no less than to find what makes the limitless physical universe tick.

The "Giant" is in repose now in the factory-like optical shop at Cal Tech. It is truly majestic lying there, like a Gargantuan, many-faceted bright Jewel in its case. There is still a year of polishing to be done by the fabulous, now war-scattered "21 young men in white," before the mirror will be ready to be trucked up its mountain on a specially-built road, and placed in position to reflect the "more light!" that astronomers are eternally seeking.

Then, it may confidently be hoped. Orion with its beauteous nebula, and those gorgeous sisters, the Pleiades, will become familiars of the evening American sitting room.

"Will the discoveries to be made by the new telescope be likely to teach mankind more about the great principle which all universes obey?" The question was asked of one of Cal Tech's other widely known physicists who asked that his name be withheld.

"Not just by seeing," he replied, "but by understanding yes, very probably.

"Most physical scientists, I believe, think of that principle as an intelligence, therefore God," he said. "We cannot expect to see God through any telescope, however large it is, but by learning more of His vast visible creation we can increase our understanding."—USOWI

THE FOLLIES OF FRISCO

(Continued from Page 3)

always appeal, in order to set in motion moral forces—"the only forces the big Powers dread." Whenever a big Power stood accused as an aggressor at the bar of the League, its delegates moved heaven and earth to prevent the conflict from passing out of the discreet penumbra of the Council (where the other big Powers were sure to bark but not to bite) on to the limelight of the Assembly. Thus it was with Japan, and with Italy. All that has been said or written to present this feature of the Charter as an improvement on the Covenant runs counter to both sense and experience. It is merely one more of the many reactionary aspects of the Charter.

Does Not Rely On Moral Force

One of the worst results of this reactionary spirit is that the Charter does not rely at all on the moral force of public opinion. It bristles with guns and aircraft, but the moral weapons, truth and publicity, access of the opinions of the Council to the public of the aggressor State, control of broadcasting during a crisis in the interest of truth and peace, in one word, mobilisation of public opinion —about all this, nothing

Yet another result is that the real realism, that which realises the part which financial forces, oil and aviation play in world affairs, is quite absent from this "realistic" charter. We are to organise the nations with terrible efficiency to repress aggression; but the oil wells of the world are to remain lost in the turmoil and the anarchy of that zone of business-cum-nationalism to which we owe already General Gomez' tyranny in Venezuela, the repeated and ever-changing interventions of the United States in Mexico, the Franco-British squabbles in Asia Minor and the Anglo-Russian rivalries in Persia and Rumania. A shame on the Charter:—it contains neither an International Oil Service nor an International Civil Air-Traffic Service.

* * *

And yet, the San Francisco Charter does add up to a workable system, the results of which may be good, middling or bad, according to the spirit with which it is carried out. Possibly its less realistic provisions—which are those more generally praised for their realism—may fall into decay through sheer uselessness while the seeds of useful co-ordination which it contains may grow in peace, if peace be actually maintained by the sheer fear of war between the mighty. For peace is a matter of real solidarity and not of documents.

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TO maintain their health and fighting efficiency, battle-weary soldiers must have rest.

So the Flit soldier has undertaken the important job of protecting the Armed Forces of the United Nations against vile insects that rob them of precious sleep,—that contaminate food and spread disease.

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Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else

FLIT *For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit*

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

F.F.3.

THE QUESTION MARK BEFORE YOUTH

By SADANAND BHATKAL

Man is a purposive being. What are the powers that give man the drive and a push? Emotion or intellect? My guess is Ambition with action—purpose. But the Indian youth—you and I—are condemned to sterility. The youth of any country ought to be the embodiment of all that the human being is capable of. The young blood that floods any vista should irrigate the body-politic and cultivate a glorious cultured civilisation. The utmost agony this country suffers the cold sighs of her tormented youth. To deep despair, the soil has produced a dejected generation of cold-storage minds and feminine sinews.

The national movement of our unfortunate the country is working as a Hero's fountain. And so is the progress of the youth. For their progress they imitate the reverse speed of the boomerang. For their reculade they do not parallel the motion of the crab but the gallop of the racehorse. We were told of a horse who advanced two yards and retreated four. We thought this was incredible. Regrettably this can be so real.

No doubt we are physically, mentally and intellectually bouyant.

Physically adolescent develops with the vigour and vim of all manhood. He possesess the giant strength, the shock-proof nerves and robust physique. Youthful muscles could vegetate a superhuman universe of divine values and mighty achievements.

Youth's Golden Hour

The youth have the whole world around them to be perceived, to be sensed, to be assimilated. For them is the glory that the bards of the past have sung. For them stands the eternal nothingness of the future,—theirs and of their brethren. They enjoy a great range of variety and a helpful freedom of movement. Their subhuman instincts need the co-operation of a considerable body of accumulated experience, if they have to subserve the serious tasks of life. The generality of youth are freed by parental care from the heavy worries of self-maintenance. This is the time of life when they can try to mould and attempt to remould. In the universal laboratory, life serves them; the time machine playing its own role. The instincts—the unmistakable influence on man—still slowly mature, while secure skill and serviceable knowledge fast develop.

The youth, again, are impressed by the world around. They cherish the memories of it, the familiarity with it. They do not have the patience to brood over it. There is no bestowing of thought, no meditation, no reflection, no musing, no application, no deliberation. Well, then to conceive of resolution would indeed be ridiculous.

We possess these qualities. And yet we—the Indian youth are inactive as locomotive smashed, badly damaged beyond repair. We are paralysed and to repeat, we are sterile.

The Mad World Whirls

The world seems like a person who has lost his memory. The politicians have tried to the best of their capacities and abilities with the best of intentions, at times—to work up the human problems as a novice handles an omnibus. As is rightly pointed out by others the leaders of political and philosophical thought, the captains of economic and social organisations have groped and fumbled in the darkness of moral nothingness and spiritual chaos. Humanity is witnessing to-day fresh attempts to revaluate the purpose of life, the design of living. The fundamental values—the eternal values are being put forth as the rejuvenating forces that have power to recreate and remould man out of recognition. Those at the helm of institutional affairs are everyday exhibiting themselves as the protagonists of the dying culture and the decaying civilisation. On the other side are the simple folk, the common people, the undefended, those who have really enjoyed and suffered the life of struggle and sacrifice, of yearning and disillisionment, of hope and faith. They are trying to pop up their head over the surface of corporate, collective life. They are straining every nerve to build up with human flesh and thought with human failing and human achievements. It is to this class of people that the youth of every country should belong. This class has to be led to light. The truth ought to lead the person moving about in the dark room, dashing against the walls of frailties and vanities. They should replace the men who are trying to throw our society like an avalanche, down the abyss. The foundation and the superstructure of the future world-society are to be built up by the youth of the world. And to them and to them alone belongs the world of to-morrow.

The Lost Horizon

To-day the friends of the tragic drama have dashed to pieces human flesh and eternal values as in the theatre the villain of the play smashes to smethreens a glass of jar or an earthen pot. Most emphatically wrote the disillusioned Eric von Remarque:

"For us the lads of eighteen they ought to have mediators and guides to the world of maturity, the world of work, of duty of culture, of progress—to the future. We often made fun of them and made jokes on them, but in our hearts we trusted them. We are not youth any longer. ..... We believe in war. A hospital alone shows what war is.

I am young. I am 20 years old. Yet I have known nothing of life but despair, death, fear and fatuous superficiality cast over an abyss of sorrow....

Our knowledge of life is limited to death.

I am young. A man cannot realise that above such shattered bodies there are still human faces in which life goes on its daily round. And this is only one hospital, one single station—there are hundreds of these in Germany, hundreds of these in France, hundreds of thousands in Russia. How senseless is everything written, done or thought when such things are possible. It must be all lies and of no account when the culture of a thousand years would not prevent this stream of blood being poured out, these torture chambers in their hundreds of thousands."

Could we change even a letter from these telling words? Nay. Perhaps we may shout them out more loudly and scribe them in deeper ink. Some grey-bearded fools dished out disenchantment in 1914-19. Some top-hatted knaves are doing it to-day. And the youth all over this huge globe are standing as orphan children beaten heavily by gangsters—undefended sans faith, sans strength, sans confidence, sans energy. The orphan children would weep; the orphaned-world-youth do not even venture this. They are out to defend the bad against the worse. They have shiuldered the defence of those who are heavy of currency-noted and shining gold and bankrupt of human feelings and understandings.

Youth On Trial

Many youths in Russia, China, Germany, Japan and other parts of the world are manning life-devouring armaments For better or for worse, many young heroes have laid down their life. Many are down the grave or down the oceans. Many have offered their ashes to plane-fires or their flesh to ship-skuttles. They died with hope in the future adjustments and in a better world organisation. The youth of India—may be fortunately—have been spared the agony of perishing in this war. We may survive the chaos. And if we do—and in all probability we will—on us will fall the burden of keeping bright the torch the sublime souls lit. We shall have to keep alive truth, justice and beauty.

Could we galvanise ourselves to this mighty task before us? Can we relieve the present sad state of affairs?

The time has come to face this question boldly. It is the need of the moment that we should shake off our timeworn lethargy, to warm ourselves to action and to march to progress and prosperity.

Man can and has in the past evolved the social environment. And so too his surroundings have moulded him. In our country the home, the community, the state have all swept us, as the stormy waves sweep lofts against the rocks of ignorance, pettiness, dogma and bias.

Reality Clouded By Superstition

An unimaginable burden of helpful wisdom and callous prejudices have given us all the knowledge of the supernatural but almost neglected life and its problems. They have supplied us with all the ways of being one with the Almighty but they failed to stress the man-to-man relationship. We have in our blood an attachment to these commandments. We have held them sacred. We have regarded them to be unchangeable and of eternal universal application. We have forgotten the variety and all the range of human life. The multi-coloured heavens have not perceived by us well. Nature exhibits herself in innumerable patterns and hues. She paints the bright beaming sunshine and the dull, drab twilight. She brings out the cloudy air and the healthy, healing spas. The variegated moods and feelings, instincts and inclinations, longings and undertakings have been subdued by us to a rationed scope of behaviour according to age-old maxims.

This pull of the past has sapped every nerve of the Indian youth. And their degeneration has been excelerated as the force of the family authority dims their intelligence, as the strength of caste and communal prejudices smash their energy and enthusiasm and the whirlwind of the nation's lethargy cools their warmth of feelings and sentiments. In them are mirrored the nation's aspirations and in them too are reflected with greater effect and with more tragic consequences—the nation's sleep-like silence and lack of enterprise. Culture respects truth, good and beauty. Our domestic training has hit at these values. Education has overlooked their importance. Caste and communal dogmas have never cared to understand them. National and interpational forces have almost killed them. We are suffering to-day living death. We have made a hell of this universe, pandemonium of this earth and devils of ourselves.

The Task

We are not stirred to activity even though we hear the moans of a woe-struck family next door. We gase at the stabbing of one man by another through the window and yet remain unaffected. We listen on the air of the tragic tales of the famines and the sweeping away of the whole people and still, as usual, we enjoy our feasts and festivals. We fail to realise that we are living on the threshold of age of crowded hour, each hour of struggle and strife. There seems to be, as it were, a final huge task to re-establish the ultimate brotherhood of man and if we fail in this effort we perish. Are we not convinced that every failure of an attempt to effect a radical change of the state of affairs is followed by a lull as one follows a storm? And the mighty revolution that is in sight threatens to wipe out, to annihilate the evil in man, the beast in man.

At this stage of human history doom awaits us, if we do not forge ourselves at the vanguard of the march. With unflinching faith in our strength, with unfaltering, sure steps, we must identify ourselves with the cause of the glorious coming future. It is an age of the human man. It is an era of great good, profound contentment, and prosperous fulfilment.

Conference and congresses point to an antiquated mode of social service. Slogans and newspaper headlines as the media of propaganda betray Fascist political thought. Unless we smash these obsolete vehicles and immoral tools, our future is extinction.

(This article forms a chapter of the author's forthcoming book—"The future of the Indian Youth.")

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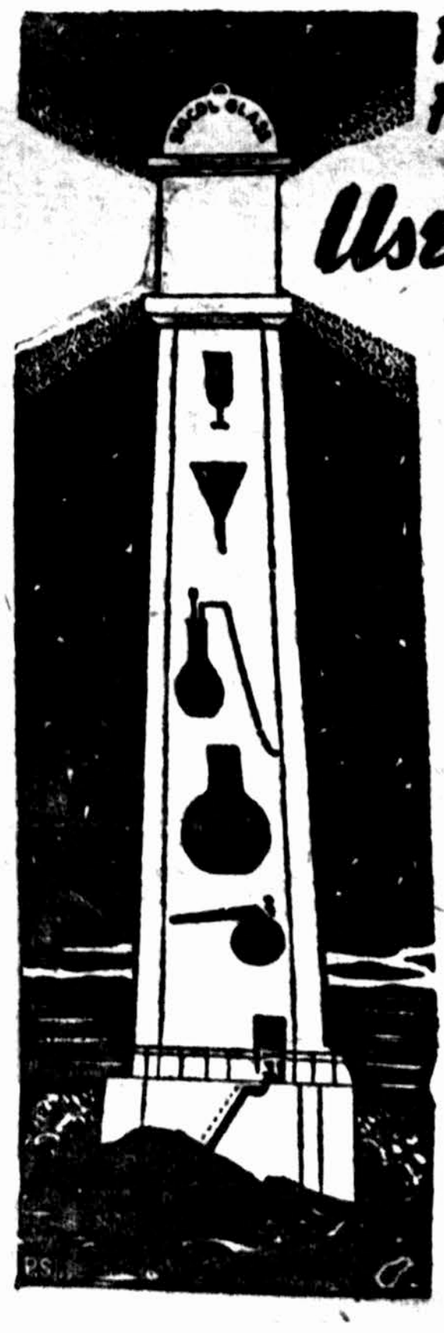

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MIXED GRILL

You've Had It: A collection of th Light Verse of A. C. G.
Times of India Press. Bombay.

"You've Had It" is a collection of light verses which we have had before separately, and now have all collected together in book form They are comments on "current topics" and more enjoyable for being in verse rather than in prose. Here is "mixed grill" indeed-, for all kinds of readers, and on all kinds of subjects, from China to Peru. Full of humour, they make delightful reading, and we cannot say of them with Mark Twain that we "have lost no time in reading" them. We have imitations of Hood, Kipling and Tennyson with due acknowledgments to the source of inspiration, Hitler's last whereabouts and Mussolini's last game of cards, potatoes and prickly heat, profiteers and how some of them suffered at Chungking, College students with ears off their professors and eyes on their fair neighbours, Mahatma Gandhi's stroll on the Juhu sands and Rajagopalachariar's jaw breaking name. There is enough to please every palate, and not a single attempt is dull or without its own amusement. It requires a certain amount of genius to put news in rhyming shape, and the writer has shown that he hasit. There are not many have hislight touch on events. And it is a happy idea that his royalties onthe sale of the publication are to be donated in full to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Indian soldiers blinded during the present war.

They will not be able to read, but many will have a pleasant half-hour in hearing some of the lines read aloud to them' midst their encircling m. That is reward in itself.

SEX AND MORALS

Scientific Curiosities of Love-Life and Marriage, by Dr. Rustam J. Mehta. D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 210. Hornby Road, Bombay Pp. 266, price Rs. 5-8.

This is a supplement to Scientific Curiosities of Sex Life by the same author. As mentioned on the title-page, it is a 'survey of sex relations, beliefs and customs of mankind in different countries and ages.' If there is one lesson to be learnt from such surveys, it is that one must keep one's mind open in considering the customs of other peoples and not judge them in the light of one's own.

But the author has not quite succeeded in doing this, though he says in his preface, "I have also refrained from making any moral observations and from dealing with sex from the ethical viewpoint" and admits that "what may be moral in one place may be considered utterly immoral elsewhere."

It is a common failing to consider the current morals of one's own society the best in the world but it is certainly not the scientific attitude. An impartial survey on the contrary leads one to think that many different kinds of moral codes are compatible with happiness and that it is the excess of restrictions that leads to perversions of all kinds. If human happiness is worth any consideration one must learn to be tolerant and allow full scope for the satisfaction of natural appetites with the least possible restriction compatible with social life. R.D. Karve.

ALL ABOUT RADIO AND BROADCASTING

"You and Your Radio" in Telugu translated by Messrs S. S. Rao and Ch. S. Murti from its original in English by Mr. V. V. Lakshman Rao Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting, Madras. Rs. 3 Pp. 200.

This book contains all information about Radio and broadcasting "from studio to installation' with suitable diagrams and pictures. Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of All India Radio and Broadcasting in the course of a foreword compliments the author for having treated the subject from all angles in an elaborate and exhaustive manner and commends the book to the public.

The book is profusely illustrated neatly printed and got up and can be had from the Renaissance Printers Ltd., T. Nagar, Madras. A.R

CATTLE FEEDS

"Feeds and Fodders" By A. K. Yagna Narayan Aiyer—The Bangalore Press, Bangalore City,—Price Rs. 2.

This is a reprint, in a collected form, of articles contributed by the author to a Bangalore journal, on cattle feeds and fodders, a subject of vital interest at a time when the problem of milk supply is engaging the serious attention of Governments and the public in India. The author who has practical experience and specialised knowledge of the subject he has dealt with, has given, in a popular style, detailed information about the fodders and feeds that are, at present, in use in this country and has suggested improvements in the same. V.G.K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Sindhi Short Stories

"Reegastani Phool" (A compilation of Short Stories in Sindhi), by diferent Writers. Published by the Nai Dunya Kitab Ghar, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi 1. Pp. 112, Crown Octavo size. Price Re. 1-4-0

Sind can hardly boast of any original literature, and the efforts of the Nai Dunya Kitab Ghar to produce original publications are worth encouraging. The small book, under review, contains thirteen short stories, by various young writers, most of whom seem to be coming into prominence just now, some of them being "mere" students. The Short Stories depict different modes of life in Sind, including its villages and communities -Hindus and Muslims both. A few of them touch the modern problems, such as the Government officials' power in the villages, rationing, etc. Most of them are the so-called love stories, and some of these contain certain very "naked" outbursts. One wonders if Sind has been able to relish them! SHEWAK.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A sister invited herself to tea at mine. I like that sort of thing very much. I wish we had no formalities. Everybody may consider himself as a part of the world's big family. Balkanji-Bari is trying to establish the great brotherhood of children. When these boys and girls grow old, it is hoped, they will not forget their ideals. Each will stick to the other through thick and thin. Verily, there will be no misunderstandings between man and man, and between woman and woman, as also between man and woman. What a happy place the world will be to live in then!

That's a dream, some of you say. Well, do dreams not come true? And when this dream is realized, shall we not really be happy. Thus it affects you, me and everybody, as a matter of fact. And everybody can certainly do a few little things towards that end. Little acts of kindness. Trying to be helpful to one another. At least not hindering someone's progress. No backbites and jealousies. Above all, to have a pleasant look always. Its reflection may work wonders. In this way, may we all not try for the realization of that dream? We all will. That's grand!

Already cheerful signs are visible on the world's lips. The world which has suffered terribly for the last so many years The world's hopes are now in you, the younger generation. We shall not allow these hopes to be shattered We will make the world a place worth living in. Is it worth living in at present, ask yourselves? The circumstances do require a change. So, with happy banners high aloft, we shall march on towards our goal of the world's happiness. Let us remember everyone has to play his or her own part well for this achievement And nobody should flinch or flicker. The world must be made to wear a broad smile, and to retain it!

* * *

Has all this been beside the point? It began with telling you that a sister invited herself to tea at mine. She just peeped in to inform that she would come to take tea with me in the afternoon. And asked, what time would it be? Nothing gives me greater pleasure than a sister or brother's inviting herself or himself at mine. I believe, that sort of things makes everyone of you happy. So there is nothing new, or not much at least, in that. But I introduced the topic with some other purpose.

While we were taking tea, this sister started relating to me certain incidents of her own and her family. Her youngest brother, she told me, was not quite as intelligent as all other members of her family. Once their mother rebuked him: "Just see boy, how intelligent your father is, and your brothers and sisters have all gone after him. Why have you remained a dunce?" The sister confided in me that her mother at least considered the father to be the high pitch of intelligence, and wanted all their children to be like him.

The boy whom the mother considers a dunce, replied; "Yes, Mummy, all your other children have gone after father. But there should be one child at least to go after you. Won't you feel proud of that child—me, going after you?" The sister told me that they all perceived the joke and laughed like anything. She added that the youngest brother has been saying, although he has not been able to show his worth now, yet time will come when he would shine out and score over everyone of his siblings. Personally, I am hopeful too that he will!

* * *

There was a combination of festive events in the city last week. Muslims celebrated Ramzan Id, Jews their New Year, Hindus the Ganesh Chaturthi, Parsis their Khordad Sal, and Christians the Mount Mary's Feast. Naturally, people were full of excitements of all kinds. Nice that these great days of all our Indian communities coincided with each other and came simultaneously.

And this week again, there has been going on a National Festival. After full three years' time, the All-India Congress Committee has met in Bombay at the same place which has by now become nistoric — Gowalia Tank. I wonder if any of my younger brothers and sisters have been curious enough to attend those meetings. Anyway, our Leaders will be seen also at other places where their lectures have been arranged.

Is it necessary to repeat the request of our Association to our Leaders.? They have the good of India at heart—And that India—the future India belongs to the younger generation. May we not, then, give a little more attention than has hitherto been given, to the child welfare activities and to child education? This is a big problem, and cannot be discussed in this short space but surely it requires proper consideration

* * *

On next Sunday, 30th September boys and girls, throughout India will celebrate the Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant). Bombay and suburban children will go on a whole day excursion to Dombivli, where an attractive programme has been arranged. Full particulars are available from the Secretaries of the Local Branches or directly from the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21

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Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls at the Mausum Shah's Minaret

CONTRADICTORY PROVERBS

Who can live without hope?

Who lives by hope dies by hunger"!

SCARCELY A SCARE

There was an old scarecrow who said,
"I'm supposed to fill blackbirds with dread:
But they're using my best
Sunday hat for a nest
And they perch on my poor turnip head!"

COME—ALIVE CHARACTERS

Fair Warning

Quoth Bellows to dull Lump of Coal:
"It soon will be your turn
To feed the fire. Now don't forget
That you are there to burn.
Remember you're to blaze and pop
As briskly as may be,
And that if you attempt to sulk
You'll get blown up by me!"

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Bricks and mortar for National Theatre—Supercilious disregard of professionals—Music and dance in drama—Recording agencies in India—Record art from traditional exponents—Corporation's concern for civic amenities—What about the Municipal Theatre?—Celebration of Haridas Jayanti.

The foundation of the National Theatre is the ultimate aim of the movement pioneered by young and educated India for the revival of the stage. It is an ideal, which will demand for its achievement, unfailing enthusiasm, sustained endeavour and moreover, broad outlook. The resources, which should yeild "bricks and mortar" for the construction of the "National Theatre" are scattered almost unexplored all over the country. Any institution to be national in character should be distinctive of the country and should be evolved out of the traditional resources.

CONCEPTION OF THEATRE

The professional dramatic companies, which have been able to survive in some provinces should be considered as precursors of the theatre of tomorrow; but they are usually left out of the surveys of the new movement. The reasons are quite obvious. Educated India has developed supercilious disregard for the professional and uneducated artistes, and has at the same time begun to recognise social status, academic credentials and political affiliations as the qualifications essential to the career for arts like music, dance and acting. There is no wonder, therefore, that the groups of amateur players and playwrights who produce plays once in a way should form the sheet anchor of the theatrical movement.

Music is the backbone of drama. It cannot be eliminated from any theatrical production on the plea that the artistes are unable to sing. Music as defined by India ages ago includes dance. Both of them in their high classical technique should be considered as implicit in the conception of every theatre intended to be representative of India. The leaders of the new movement should realise the magnitude of the task which they have undertaken and should divert their attention from prose plays to music and dance as essentials of the theatre which is their objective.

ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC RECORDING

Researches and study by the artists and scholars are conducive to the progress of every art. England has got, in the "London Archives of the Dance" which was constituted by a trust deed some time ago, an institution needed for the progress of dance on systematic lines. The aim of the promoters is to encourage study of dance in all its aspects and of the allied arts by centralising the available material and resources. Similar institutions for the study of dance drama and music are urgently required in India. They should be organised by the Government and the art-loving wealthy public

Publication in the national and provincial languages of the treatises on drama, music and dance and recording of their classical techniques and forms should be among the main functions of the theatrical movement. Science has placed, at the disposal of the world, powerful instruments of recording and propagating art. Civilised countries in the post-war period will utilise photography, cinematography, sound recording machinery and radio with greater advantage, but no movement is yet founded in India to bring them together in order to compile authentic records of her hitherto unrecorded cultural wealth.

On the contrary some disservice is done to Indian arts by the recording agencies. It is inevitable when they are governed by the absurd "what-the-people-want" principle and are left by the State to function without any cultural control. The film has produced distorted versions of some of the classical dramas and mythological and historical episodes. It is pouring out music which has proved to be a formidable rival of the classical music and is now almost in a state of war against the classical technique of dance. The radio and gramophone too have failed to champion the cause of the classical music, because they are unable to resist the temptation of playing to the gallery by propagating film-songs and light varieties.

SCOPE OF WORK

Recording of music of every classical school by the accredited vocalists and experts in the difficult instruments is needed to ensure survival of the great art. The compositions left by the medieval masters, who should be acknowledged as music-makers, are threatened with extinction. The method of publication in book-forms will not avert the danger. The vocalists who are capable of rendering such compositions belong to the Dhruvapad school; but they are not many today. The best of them should be invited to furnish accurate and authentic records of their complex technique and select masterpieces. The authentic technique of Kyal, Tappa and Thumari should likewise be preserved. The radio should exclusively broadcast the best of every classical school.

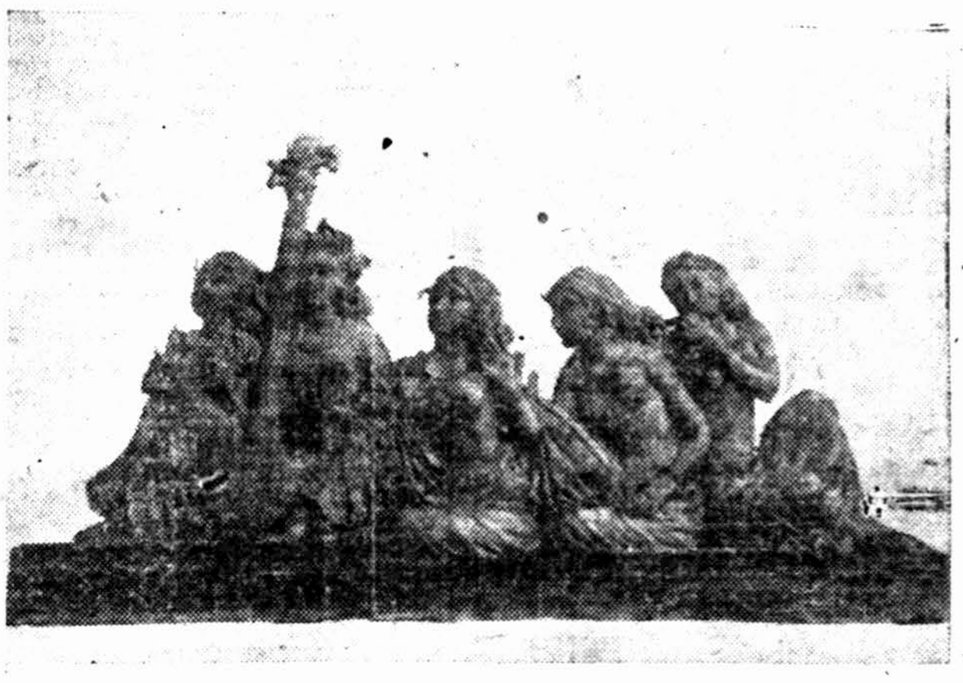
The material about the classical technique of dance which is contained in the treatises and in the dance-motifs of some of the examples of pictorial and plastic arts if judiciously compiled and recorded will be of great help to the classical dance in resisting the invasion by modernism. The beginning should be made with the traditional exponents. Those among them who are recognised as authorities on their respective techniques should be liberally remunerated and should be asked to leave their art for the benefit of the country. Full length films should be produced with their co-operation to record every technique in its minute details.

Classical dramas should be accepted as the foundation of the the "National Theatre" and should be produced on the stage according to a country-wide plan. They should, moreover, be brought on the screen with the maximum accuracy. Select scenes, if taken from them in the chronological order and produced on the screen in their original technique, will furnish a valuable historical document of the development of the Indian stage. Individual entire dramas will make excellent cultural and educational talkies if the modern Kalidases, Shudrakas and Harshas are prevented from re-touching them

LIVING REPOSITORIES

Traditional exponents of music and dance are the living repositories of the knowledge of their respective arts as the same has come down to them from the "father-to-son" or "master-to-pupil" system of training. Today they are not respectd as such; on the contrary, they are sneered at by their rivals and the educated art-patrons as "uneducated" and "professionals". Among those who are guilty of undermining their authority are especially the so-called modernists and half-trained and fastidious semi-professionals

The future of classical music and dance does not seem to be bright as those who claim themselves to be the elite of the art-world have taken to the worship of false gods and are not inclined to offer encouragement to the survivals of the traditional schools. The high technique of both is slipping into the background with



"Musicians Group". A Fine Relief Panel by R. R. Trivedi, G. D. (Sculpt.)

the increasing popularity of film and light songs and techniqueless dances which are paraded as "latest developments" and "modern trends." The traditional exponents are not likely to get pupils who would be numerically sufficient for the perpetuation of their high technique in a vast country like India and who would turn out to be life-time votaries of art. They should, therefore, be invited to leave permanent records of what they know.

Art is a conspicuous omission from the list of the subjects with which the post-war planning front at New Delhi is dealing. Recording is an immediate cultural need of India and the Government should undertake it whatever be its cost. While addressing the Publicity Advisory Committee on September 13, the Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, appreciated the educative values of the cinemas and declared "we are, therefore, considering schemes for the continuation of the 'Information Films of India' with a special emphasis on the production and distribution of films for educational institutions." Will he also realise the necessity of organsing a "Record of Art" department?

CIVIC ANOMALIES

The housing problem was discussed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on September 6. Various proposals were made in order to find out its solution. Among them was one requesting the Government to move the military authorities to allow the Municipality since the war is over, the use of the temporary structures built by them as transitional quarters for the poor and homeless section of the population, and the Municipal Commissioner is said to have already written to the Government in the same connection

The temporary structures, which were intended for military purposes, were not constructed according to any principle of planning, and as transitional quarters for the poor and homeless they should not be allowed to stay on indefinitely as civic anomalies. The Municipality should expedite the housing schemes, treat them as integral parts of replanning and also fix definite standards of architecture.

AND NO THEATRE

How long does the Corporation propose to continue interpreting civic administration merely in the terms of the existing departments? The Government of Bombay has by a special act empowered it to create a post-war reconstruction fund. And money will be spent lavishly on road-repairs, foot-walks and places of public convenience, but no mention is yet made anywhere about the construction of a single Municipal theatre.

The Municipality ought to recognise the provision of cultural and artistic amenities as one of its obligations to the rate-payers. To be a modern and leading city of India Bombay must be equipped with municipal theatres and art-galleries. The Corporation, should no longer keep its eyes shut to the hardships experienced by the artistes in securing theatres, but should start with providing at least one theatre in a central place and making it available to the public at moderate rates.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Maharaj Shri Haridasji Swami who ranks in the galaxy of the celebrities whose names should be written in bold letter in the cultural history of medieval India was born in a village near and passed his life in meditation at Brindaban. He was a great saint, poet and music-composer. He was the guru of Tansen and was honoured with a personal visit by Emperor Akbar. India rarely remembers her poets and music-makers of the olden times. Bombay has, however, made a happy beginning of introducing them to the people by celebrating the birthday of Haridas Swami at the Blavatsky Lodge on September 15.

The function was largely attended and was presided over by His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj. The portrait of Haridas Swami which was enlarged by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi specially for the occasion was garlanded. Speeches on the various aspects of the Swamiji's life were made by a few scholars of note. A poem, which was composed by Pandit Bhagwandatta Sharma of Muttra, was recited by himself. The presidential address was highly illuminating. The Radhavallabh sect of the Vaishnavites was represented by Goswami Shri Vrijajeevanlalji Maharaj of Brindavan who, in his speech threw additional light on the life and teachings of Haridas Swami

HARIDAS-MUSIC

The second part of the programme of the function was devoted to the rendering, in the Dhruvapad and Dhamar styles and in the different tunes, of Swamiji's select compositions including the benedictory song by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi. The vocalists who came together to pay their homage to the Saint, poet and composer were there who have continued the difficult style of singing the songs by the mediaeval masters. They were Pandits Tuljeramji, Patankar Buwa, Trikamdasji, Dhaniramji, Laxmanprasadji Chaube and Shyambabu

The vocalists were ably assisted with accompaniments by Mr Kantilal Nayak Patanwalla and Pandit Makhanlalji, Goswami Shri Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj and Goswami Shri Mukundraiji Maharaj who are accredited masters of the harmonium and Been respectively made a noteworthy contribution to the function Their solo performances and a mridanga solo by Pandit Makhanlalji were highly appreciated by the audience. The function was organised as the celebration of the birth-day of Haridas Swami and not as a "music-jalsa" as it was misunderstood by a few people.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

August 1942—September 1945!

After thirty seven months the A.I.C.C. once again meets in Bombay and the nations' leaders, out of imperialist prisons at last, are gathered for momentous deliberations.

This is an hour for quiet stock-taking, for frank discussion, for cool judgement, and a bold planning of the future.

But is it an hour for rejoicing, for garlands and the gala atmosphere that is being created, the "First Night" scramble for fancy-priced ringside seats, the decorations and entertainments? I doubt it.

Far from being an hour of carefree rejoicing, it is the moment for facing realities.

Our country is not yet FREE. Our V-Day is still far off.

Our country is not yet UNITED.

Millions of our countrymen have died of hunger and starvation and disease during the last 3 years.

Patriots have suffered and sacrificed—all in the fight for freedom! Thousands are still in jail.

Tens of thousands lost their lives in the war, many more face unemployment now that the war is over.

There is bureaucratic rule in the provinces, and irresponsible rule at the centre, and suppression of Civil Liberties everywhere.

There is corruption in our own ranks—profiteering, Black Marketeering, Hoarding, Toadyism, Mercenaryism—a selfish, opportunistic, unethical atmosphere.

Capitalism becomes more and more powerful every day. Monopolies are being formed, secret alliances with foreign capital, designs against organised labour. The Press is steadily passing into the hands of the Men of Money.

There is confusion in our own minds on issues of vital import: Are we for unadulterated non-violence or qualified violence? Are we anti-fascists, pro-fascist or neutral? Where exactly do we stand on the issue of self-determination?

While welcoming the leaders, may we respectfully point out to them that we expect from them a clarification of these issues, a restatement of our ideals, objectives and methods, a plan for our struggle for freedom in consonance with the changed national and international situation—and less jubilation and festivity!

★

In "Golden Bengal"

Having seen NAV-ANNA, the main purpose for which I had gone to Calcutta (LAST PAGE, Sept. 16), I went on a day's journey to some villages in the interior to have a glimpse of rural Bengal.

What did I see? I saw miles and miles and miles of paddy fields, the young green crop shyly peeping out of the water. I saw a land simply oozing fertility. Never in all my wanderings all over the world have I seen any other piece of earth so rich, so green, so luxuriously verdant. No wonder Tagore called it SONAR BANGLO—Golden Bengal! And the question kept on hammering itself on my brain. How can people of such a fertile province starve for want of food? But several millions have died there of hunger during the last two years. WHY?

And my mind travelled back seven years and some thousands of miles. I was travelling through another country—CALIFORNIA, along western coast of America—and I saw the fabulous orange-groves spread mile upon mile, and I remembered seeing millions of oranges lying on the ground and rotting under the trees, while in the slums of Los Angeles and San Francisco there were thousands of little, vitamin-starved children who had never tasted an orange in their life! WHY!

The profit-motive system fulfils itself in many ways, but the basis pattern is the same everywhere: A few HAVES, millions of HAVE-NOTS! The peasants of Bengal and the slum-dwellers of California are ground down by the same ruthless machine of exploitation.

★

A Step Into The Past!

Some fields I saw were miles both in length and breadth. These, I learnt, belonged to the big landlords. I got a picture of this class of parasites (created by the vicious Permanent Settlement of Warren Hastings) when, after passing through the verdant fields and dilapidated mud-hut villages still bearing the ravages of the famine, I came to a fortress-like mansion—the home of the local zamindar.

Passing through its portels was to step back two hundred years. This was feudal Bengal of the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries. A series of old-style high-walled buildings, stone-paved court-yards, a temple dedicated to the patron-goddess of the family, a lush but weed-ridden garden of fruit trees, an air of antiquity, the odour of decay. Here were halls lit by huge chandeliers, faded tapestries. Grandfather clocks that had ceased ticking long, long ago; here were portraits of Queen Victoria rubbing shoulders with oleographs of the Goddess Kali, and a framed parchment tracing the family tree all the way down from the Sun-God or Moon-Goddess or something. Ancestors looking uncomfortable and grim in their dust-covered oil-paintings glared at me from the walls, and rusty swords hung here and there—the rusty swords of an out-dated feudal aristocracy!

The family obviously cannot maintain the mansion in its original splendour and most of the hundred or so rooms were locked. I found everywhere dust, cobwebs, plaster coming off the damp walls, which had not been white-washed for a decade at least. The feudal aristocracy had been unable to keep pace with the tempo of rising costs and lives mostly on memories and reputation, it is an anachronism in the midst of the new, growingly powerful capitalistic system. It is pauperised, anaemic, decrepit, decadent. It is doomed. And yet, like the Old Man of the Sea, it is saddled on the poor peasant and its shrivelled legs, entwined round the peasants' neck, are squeezing the very life out of him.

The old order inevitably changeth—and two nephews of the Zamindar, living in Calcutta, have turned Communists. I asked one of them: "Doesn't your uncle object to your radical politics." He replied: "Oh, not much. You see we no longer want to claim our share of the estate and that leaves the old man master of all he surveys."

★

Unhappy Province

Surely Bengal must be the most unlucky province in India, victim of all the possible disasters. It has famine in the midst of plenty, growers of rice starving for the lack of rice! It has draught in one part and, simultaneously, floods in another part. Sometimes (as happened recently in the South-West) it has draught followed by floods!

The People's Relief Committee (which did such good work during the last year's famine), has issued "a note on the situation created by the flood in Bengal....1945" which gives details of the vast damage done by this latest scourge that has hit that unhappy province. Apart from the loss of life, crops have been damaged, huts have crumbled, and millions rendered homeless and destitute. Communications have broken down, shops and market places are under water. Prices are soaring and profiteers are again active. Epidemics have begun to take a heavy toll.

Once again relief has to be provided to a large section of the population —IMMEDIATE relief! The Government as usual is slow, indifferent, lethargic. The People's Relief Committee has sent a call round the country and I have no doubt it will evoke an immediate response from every patriot and humanitarian. Bengal must be saved! (Donations may be sent to the People's Relief Committee, 249, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta).

★

Shall We Divide Graves?

But, beyond the immediate problem of relief, lies the BASIC, PERMANENT problem of the Bengal peasantry. Are millions of these sturdy sons of the soil to be left at the mercy of the cruel elements and the no less cruel profiteers? Cannot the floods be prevented by making bunds, by building a system of canals, by other means which can be devised by irrigation engineers? Cannot the draught be remedied by similar scientific means? Cannot hoarding and profiteering be put down?

The imperialist regime has proved itself incapable and unwilling to take adequate measures to save our people. But what about us? While we are wrangling over Pakistan and Akhand Hindustan, our brothers and sisters are dying and starving in Bengal—and other parts of the country. Eighty million people are being told that their salvation lies in the DIVISION of the country—as if that will solve the problem of an inequitable, unscientific, cruel economic system and the imperialist regime that backs it up! But if we allow this fatal drift to continue, this monstrous sidetracking of the main issues of freedom and social justice, the only thing we will have left to DIVIDE will be a vast grave-yard—what Iqbal prophesied in another context.

Behr-e-taqseem-e-qaboor Anjumane Saakhta and!

(They have created an association for the division of graves!)

★

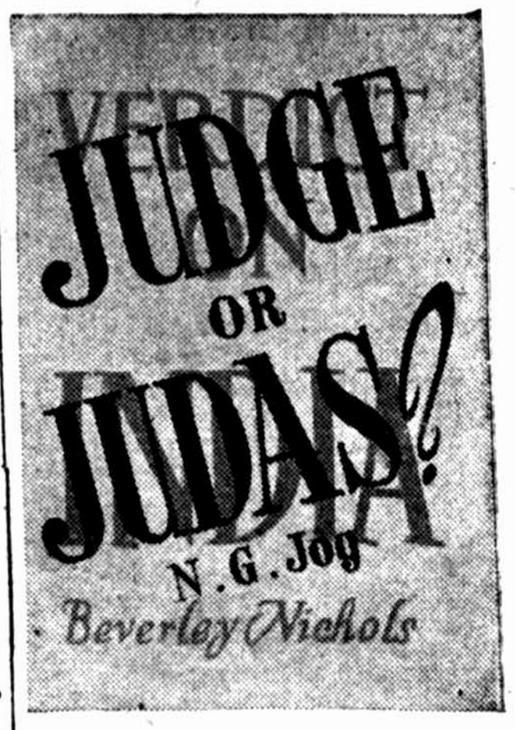
Famine, Pestilence & ...

"In the year 1943 India was visited by Famine, Pestilence and Beverley Nichols."

In his characteristically devastating manner, Confrere N. G. JOG fires the first shot in the very first sentence of his "JUDGE OR JUDAS?" (Thackers, Rs. 7/14). After that he proceeds to tear to bits the tissue of malicious lies spun out by Nichols in his indecent and slanderous VERDICT ON INDIA. It does one's heart good to see the presumptuous self-styled Judge put into the dock and conclusively proved to be guilty of perjury, cooking up of false evidence, and wilful slander of a whole people.

Combining in himself the wit of a brilliant essayist, the analytical mind of a lawyer, and the terse, hard-hitting phraseology of a war commentator, Jog subjects Nichol's book to a literary post-mortem which completely exposes its poison-spots. He examines Nichols's past (in 1921 he went to Greece on a mercenary mission to write a book supporting the King and opposing the revolutionaries!); he proves Nichols's Fascist sympathies (he was a great admirer of Oswald Mosley and boosted the founder of the British Union of Fascists as the only possible saviour of Britain); he recalls Nichols's passion for imperialism (Even as a pacifist he regarded the Empire as the one cause worth fighting for); he puts the author of *Verdict On India* on trial for libelling Gandhiji in his book and indicts him "of having prostituted truth and justice for purposes of propaganda. And he establishes the close link between Nichols's "mission" and the British propaganda agencies (His first visit in India was to the Viceroy's House, and his arrival was announced by no less a person than the Government of India's Principal Information Officer, who released cyclostyled copies of an article by Nichols with the bold and damning heading—BEVERLEY NICHOLS' MISSION IN INDIA!).

Acting on the accepted imperialist axiom, *Divide et impera*, Nichols has tried to play the Muslims against the Hindus by boosting up Pakistan and Mr. Jinnah, while heaping abuses on the heads of Gandhiji and the Congress. He hoped thus to secure the goodwill and sympathy of the Muslims and, judging from Mr. Jinnah's



It is a literary Atom Bomb!

naive statement on Nichols's book, he did succeed in hoodwinking certain Muslims and convinced them of (his *bona fides* as a friend of Islam. Jog punctures the "Poet Laureate of Pakistan" by exposing his previous anti-Muslim utterances (e.g. "The ethics of Mohammedanism are crude and obvious in comparison with the ethics of Christianity", or "Any man who cares for women, for human beings, must be upset when he contemplates the odious stage of affairs which is the lot of Moslem women.")

After going through the 284 pages of Jog's book there is very little left of poor little Beverley or of his Verdict, either. But "Judge Or Judas?" is more than a reply to Nichols. It is a reply to all the imperialist slanderers of India. It is, by itself, a brilliant and balanced book on contemporary India and as such a guide to the understanding of the Indian people and their problems. Indians will read it with pleasure the foreigners with profit.

If nothing else, Beverley Nichol's "Verdict" did one good thing: It provoked Jog to produce what is undoubtedly one of the two or three most outstanding books published this year in India.

★

"Analde"

Continuing last week's notes on drama affairs.....

The People's Theatre Gujarati Section staged their play "ANALDE" specially for women last Wednesday, under the presidentship of Shrimati Hansa Mehta. This play by the renowned Gujarati dramatist, C. C. MEHTA, has been improved a lot since it was first presented at the C. J. Hall. The special feature of this play is the colourful Kathiawari rural atmosphere created through costumes, folk-songs and folk-dances, for which credit must go to SHARAD SHUKLA, a talented young dancer and artist who is responsible for the decor, art direction and dance compositions for the play.

★

The Yanks Are Going!

Who was it (was it not Osbert Sitwell?) who predicted that when the British finally quit India, they would leave behind—only an empty whisky bottle and a broken bath-tub.

That may or may not come to pass. But we DO know now what the Americans (who came to India to defend the frontier of Uncle Sam on the Brahmaputra!) are going to leave behind—millions of empty, rusted tin cans! Returning from Calcutta, I saw mountains of them lying along the railway line near the 'bashas' where they had their camps. The Yanks brought their own 'canned' food with them —beef packed in Chicago stockyards (Remember Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"?, peas, corn-on-the cob, tomatoes and grapefruit. Which reminds me of the jingle that "the Americans eat what they can, and can what they can't."

Reading this, a cynical friend tells me the American soldiers are leaving behind something else, too, besides the discarded tin cans—which (he says) can be verified from the Calcutta doctors working in clinics, and hospitals for the treatment of social diseases.

Humorous Skit

For Love Or For—Hire

By E. B.

The papers last week carried a story of destitution and suffering that is hard to beat—and that could only have happened under the British dispensation in India! A gentleman advertised in a Ranchi paper called "Sentinel", calling for a pair of dhoties on hire! He agreed to deposit its "full" price as security—good enough as "reference" for any business transaction!—and undertook to pay every week, regularly and without fail, the hire charge of two annas weekly! Washing charges were to be to the advertiser's own account, and to cap it all, he offered any would-be donor full indemnification for all damages except "reasonable wear and tear". How acute the cloth scarcity must be in that area is revealed by this incident, and while we extend our sympathies to the poor man, we also wish sincerely that his S. O. S. duly brought quite a generous response and relieved him of his immediate sufferings!

* * *

To city-breds, the story of cloth on hire must come as strange and crude, in the extreme. Our notions of personal hygiene also come in, to some extent, and one does feel scandalized that any one should offer or want to wear another's dress articles! But, in the mofussil, at least in some parts of the country, it is quite the thing to "hire" a silk shirt, or a woollen coat or a lace-bordered "angavastra", for an occasion! The veneer of "civilisation" in a city ensures that each one frequenting it for his daily avocations has his own luxury articles of this type, tucked away in a safe corner of the box, or worn day in and day out and tattered and battered, but still the genuine thing! Suburbia is without these outward traces of civilisation, and bare needs are the rule. A marriage or a festival or a call for an interview with the high and mighty is a red-letter day for which people are normally without provision and for which the dhoby is the only saviour! The dhoby accommodatingly offers the local millionaire's darling son's "special wash" silk shirt when the poor young hopeful has to go to the next village to see his bride-to-be; one friend obliges another with his woollen coat, when the latter has to see the Company boss on circuit, for a job as local Representative or petrol pump dealer. The nature of the result,—good, bad or indifferent—is, of course, also duly attributed to the luck of the dhoby or the friend who obliged, on the occasion! The "lucky" dhoby or friend secures the best results; and if a man happens to pitch on the unlucky one, the latter will never hear the end of the story!

* * *

That is how the instinct and practice of mutual help has grown in the less sophisticated parts of the country—something which we may laughat, in the plenitude of our urban wisdom and superior notions, but the reality of which is—painfully forced down our throats on occasions like the S. O. S. sent out by our friend in Ranchi!

* * *

Misfortune does not admit of comparison, for one misfortune is as bad and as insufferable as another—and the same misfortune sits equally heavily on everyone's feelings. To be badly off for dress is bad enough for every-one, but one instinctively thinks of the numberless suicides reported all over the country, mainly because of the scarcity of cloth—and one heaves a sigh of relief that, in the extremity of his misfortune and distress, our Ranchi friend still kept his wits about him and sent out a cry for help, instead of seeking out the method of self-immolation that holds a fatal temptation to any one when he is oppressed by his reverses. Less tragic, but all the same equally symptomatic of scarcity and distress was the story that came through some time back, from Bihar, in which a Secretariat Assistant was reported to have attended office dressed in a sari! Of course, it created a sensation, although, for the life of me, I can't think why it should have done so! Seeing the number of women going out dressed in pants and smoking cigarettes and doing other things masculine, why should we have sat up and noticed, with so much horror or amusement, the sight of a man, who because he could not get any articles of male attire, did the only reasonable thing he could—namely, put on his wife's or mummy's sari, and attend office! After all, there was a war on, at that time—and a silly matter like the scarcity of male dress should not have allowed a Secretariat assistant to desist from attending office—and be guilty of dereliction of duty! Instead of admiring the man's sense of duty and singleness of purpose in doing his bit for the defence of the beloved empire on which the Sun never sets, we folks in city and town set up an unbecoming titter and affected to be vastly tickled by the report!

* * *

The story of the Bihar Secretariat Assistant wearing a sari has another aspect which, I am afraid, few readers have noticed. It is the Mill Sari that has opened out an alternative like the one sought out by our Bihar friend, when we are suffering acute dress scarcity. The white sari manufactured by the Mills, especially the ones without flaming or too wide borders, certainly are what I class as the "convertible" type—sari for wife normally, and dhoti for hubby when dhoties disappear into the black-market! I myself, when buying saries for my wife, have quite often recommended—vainly, of course!—to her that she buy the plain white ones, with narrow borders, because they contained within themselves the germs of an alternative use, should the occasion ever arise! Happily, since cloth scarcity came to be a permanent future of life for us, I have not had to buy saris—and I have not had to take my wife's strictures on my "imbecile" judgments on saris!

* * *

Scarcity and Famine have come to mean, with us in India—Bengal! No story is complete without our mentioning Bengal and its miseries. The acme of every misfortune, every kind of scarcity, every type of suffering, is reserved for that hapless province and the most poignant stories of cloth scarcity have also come from there. I have already mentioned the suicides but the one story I have just now in mind is that of the doctor in a mofussil villoge who could not go out to attend on one of his patients, because he had no dress to put on and venture out in! Big and small alike, professional and lay-men, have paid the price of Governmental stupidity and capitalist cupidity; so, why should a doctor be spared the misfortune that devours many millions of the poorer folk? If it was a black marketeer or cloth hoarder who was summoning the services of the doctor, he would conceivably sent him a complete suit of clothes, and asked him to visit his home dressed properly, but as it was, it was a poor miserable villager that wanted the doctor's services. When the poor are themselves naked, what can they spare for a doctor, even when his services are desperately needed?

* * *

Doctors do get the strangest and most awkward kinds of summons for their services. Their whole waking hours are mortgaged to the service of the sick and suffering. Doctors are called off when they are in the midst of appetising meals prepared by the loving wife, when they are still taking the afternoon siesta after a heavy morning's work, at the dead of night and even when they are discharging their public duties at functions and such like, but to be called out on duty when the medico himself is short of decent apparel is a misfortune that can only happen in Bengal, under, again, British auspices! I heard, some long time back, of the case of a doctor who was called to attend on a very orthodox type of Brahmin, during the monsoon time—as a matter of fact, when the season was at its worst! The orthodox Brahmin bathes, if ever he is polluted by the touch of another man, especially if he happens to be a non-Brahmin or has been exposed to the pollution that is inevitable on a public highway. Being sick, that way of preserving his purity was barred to him, and with quite commendable resource he pitched upon another method of keeping his purity unimpaired. He stipulated that the doctor should attend on him only after the latter took his bath! The routine prescribed for the doctor was, therefore, that he cover the distance to the patient's home in a car, thus braving the rigours of the monsoon, then take a bath and then attend on the patient; feeling his pulse and applying the stethoscope and what not! The doctor was equal to the occasion too. He raised his fees ten times above his usual figure, in order to cover the inconvenience of an extra bath during the monsoon and possible risks to himself! And, the patient patiently coughed up all the extra money!

* * *

The inconvenience of an extra bath during monsoon is nothing in comparison to that of having to go without apparel. By the same token, it is not too pleasant for a man to have to wear his wife's sari, but I can, at the moment, recall a pleasanter occasion when a man did it! Scarcity of cloth had nothing to do with it, it was purely a ruse to get round Customs dues. It happened in a Native State, which had a Customs House established at the border, and levied a tax on articles of dress that were new and unused. A resourceful citizen and his wife were coming from across the border where they had purchased a whole half-dozen saris for the year's wear. The Customs would pass only what one had on one's person and used items in one's luggage; new articles were subject to heavy duty. The man and his wife racked their brains for a way out of the difficulty, and duly hit on a plan. The wife wore three saris, one over the other—and the husband put on all the rest on himself!' The 'over-dressed' pair got away with it, for the Customs could not tax them on the dress they 'wore'!

The Arts In Paris

By ERIC NEWTON in "Manchester Guardian"

Unlike London, Paris shows none of the scars of war. Outwardly she is intact, and the only superficial differences between Paris, 1945, and Paris, 1938, are the lack of taxis and the empty chairs in the cafes. But there are invisible differences between the two capitals that are not to be measured in terms of material damage. London, straining every nerve towards her objective of breaching the fortress walls of Europe, has been content to let everything else slide. London's slogan has been "First win the war and then plan a new civilisation." Paris, it seems, has let nothing slide. She has been like a proud prisoner, determined to show her captors that they could neither tame her spirit nor break her habits. Her thought has been, "Paris may be occupied, but in spite of the presence of these uncouth tourists she must, at all costs, remain the centre of European civilisation."

To a Londoner the result is astonishing. Culturally Paris is more than a going concern. Where London had perforce and still has to think in terms of utility and austerity—those gaunt twin goddesses who have done so much to shorten the war—Paris has never ceased to think in terms of luxury and taste—a most comely pair, but no less potent when it was a question of defying the Gestapo. The extravagance of Paris fashions assumed the proportions of an underground movement; the shop windows are irresistible, though the price tickets make one gasp; the amount of fine printing done during the occupation was seen in a recent exhibition in London; the very catalogues of the one-man shows are often printed on hand-made paper with colour reproductions that would fill an English printer with envy and despair; the amount of fine art to be seen on both sides of the river is the same as it was before the war. To say that if all Bond Street were emptied into the Rue la Boetie the addition would hardly be noticed would be an exaggeration, but a pardonable one. The wheels of the machine that has made the arts flourish in Paris since the middle of the nineteenth century are turning, to-day, as fast as ever.

It seems as though, for the moment, the bigger dealers have turned their attention from their established contemporaries to the rising generation of painters. Before the war the young artist had to graduate from the little galleries of the Left Bank to the larger ones of the Right. To-day many of the little galleries have disappeared, and in the Rue de Seine one is apt to find an exhibition of Modigliani or Utrillo rather than of newly fledged artists. Picasso is to have a big one-man show at the Galerie Louis-Carre at the end of this month, but at the moment his recent paintings and those of Matisse and Braque and Bonnard are hardly to be seen in exhibitions.

The names of the younger painters are as yet unfamiliar in England. A list of their names would mean nothing, but there are enough of them to bewilder the casual visitor. What strikes one in the end (though this is rarely admitted by French critics) is that they are mainly content to produce minor variations on the art of the older generation, with Picasso setting the pace for design and Matisse or Bonnard for colour. Their design is simple and classic, as often as not enclosed in harsh black outlines: their colour is rich and luminous. But they are good, sensitive painters, however derivative, and the dealers are succeeding, by dint of spacious walls, good frames, and expensive catalogues, in establishing them as the masters of to-morrow

Certainly their development is as different from recent developments in British art as the mood of London is from that of Paris. The British Council's Paris representative and M. Henri Logier, head of the French organisation responsible for public relations, hope soon to complete arrangements for a series of reciprocal exhibitions in each other's capitals. It will be interesting to see how our own present mood of rather tragic romanticism will strike the French. It will be equally interesting to see whether London will be impressed by an art so much more formal than our own.

As for the Impressionists and post Impressionists., it will not be long before they reappear in quantities though not many of them are likely to leave the country with the franc at 200 to the pound. The Galerie Charpentier had a roomful of them in a big exhibition called "Paysages des Eaux Douches." Renoir and Monet made a brave show, with a single Cezanne landscape whose uncompromising sharpness made the rest seem dim and misty.

The Louvre, though still empty, is ready to receive its scattered treasures. The dealers in old masters who distributed their goods in hiding-places all over France at the beginning of the war have many good stories to tell of how they evaded the searches of the German authorities or how a case known to contain a valuable Fragonard was found, of being opened, to have nothing in it but exhibition catalogues. In fact, Paris has thrived on the game of bamboozling the conqueror.

Perhaps the most exciting discovery of the war period is a huge picture by the Douabnier Rousseau entitled "War." After it had been seen in the Salon des Independants 1894 it disappeared until last year, when it was found in a cellar and exhibited at the Rousseau centenary exhibition in Paris. It is a grand, apocalyptic picture with War (looking like a child's dream of John the Baptist) careering across a lurid sky on a jet-black horse at full gallop. The foreground is strewn with naive but entirely convincing corpses, among whom is one that can easily be identified as the painter himself. The picture is now in the collection of M. Bignou, but the Louvre has already cast a covetous eye on it.

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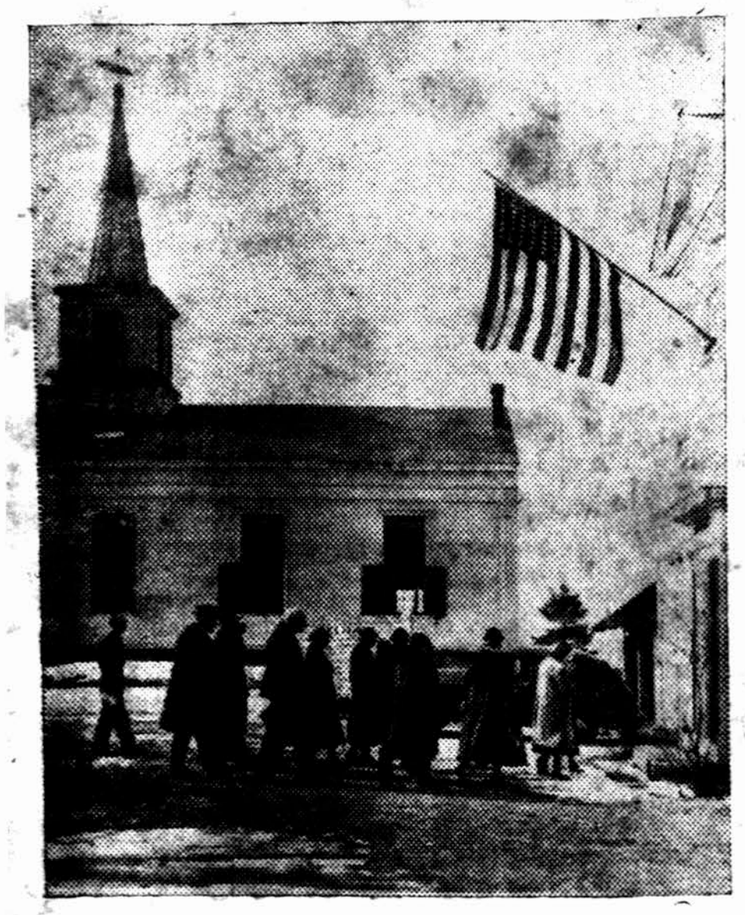
Town Meeting: A Picture Of Democracy In Action



(Left) Going to their annual town meeting, residents of Pelham in the north-eastern U. S. state of Massachusetts walk down a well-trod path to the town meeting house, at right. The building has been in continuous use since 1743, longer than any other town hall in the state. The austere and typical New England town church in the background was built in 1839.

In late winter, citizens of small towns convene throughout New England, the northeastern section of the United States, as their forefathers did three centuries ago, to govern, by the simplest and most democratic processes, the communities in which they live.

Elections come first. Voters choose their school board, a group of men to run the affairs of the town's free public schools; the commissioner of highways; the collector of taxes, and town selectmen, who will transact the general public business of the town throughout the coming year. The voting is by secret ballot in the morning. At noon, lunch boxes are opened, and people, who have not seen each other all through the long winter months of deep snows, visit together. Town meeting becomes a family affair. Women exchange recipes and farmers talk about fertilizer for the earth and feed for the farm animals.

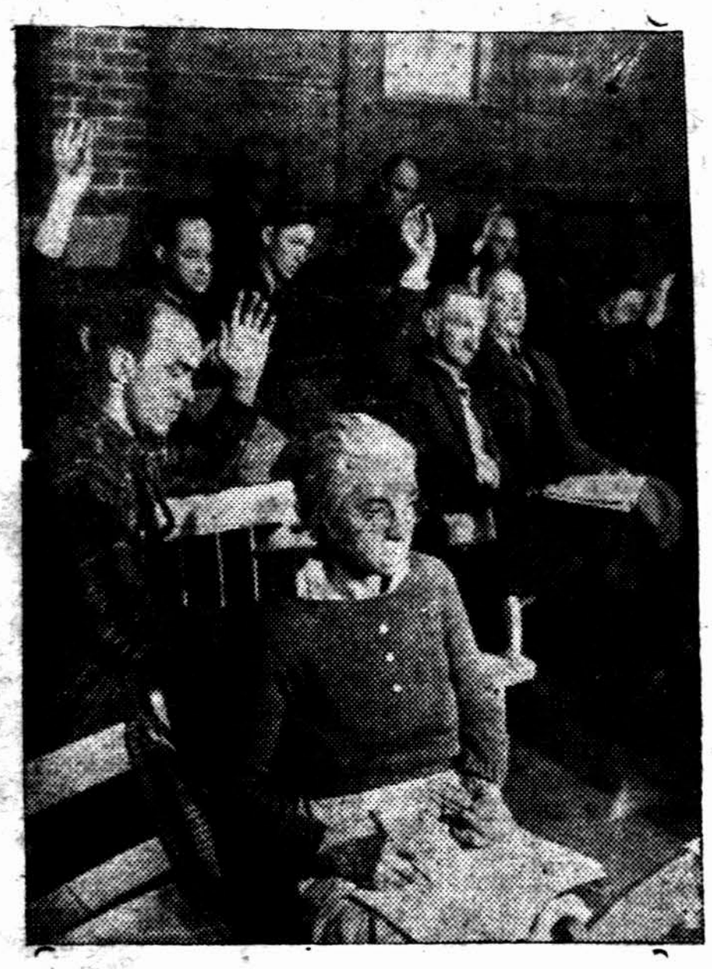
After lunch, a moderator for the meeting is elected and the townspeople sit back to vote their way through as many as seventy articles in a town warrant. This warrant has been prepared by a committee to whom the citizens have sent their grievances and suggestions. It has been posted for some days in public. Each voter is given a copy of the warrant at the meeting and it covers every item of civic welfare from a new culvert (a channel for drainage of water) on the town road to the appropriation of funds for the support of the poor and aged.

The town meeting is a sample of democracy in its purest form. Young and old, rich and poor, the obscure and the prominent are present. Every citizen may not only vote but, if he chooses to do so, may also bring the full force of his character and influence to bear upon the deliberations of the meeting. Town meetings may last three or four days.

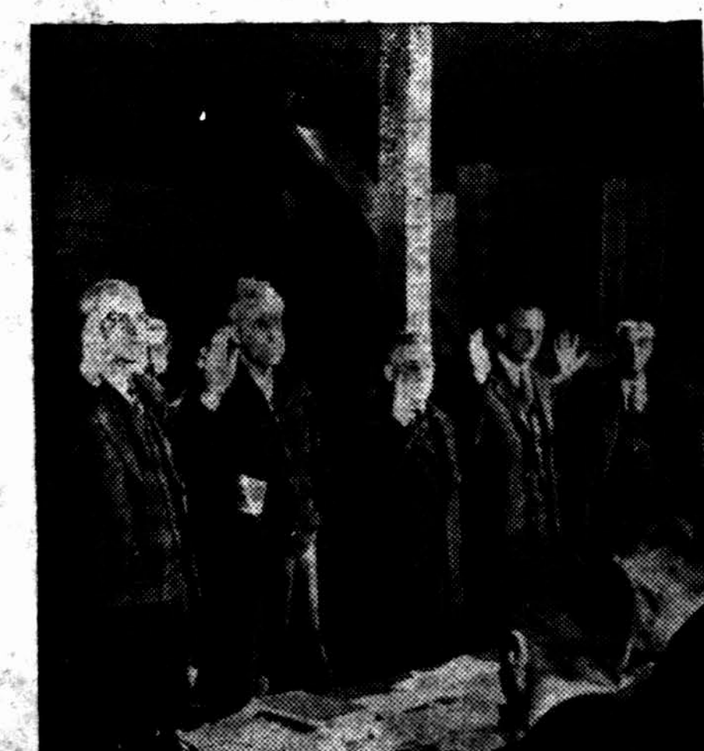
These pictures were taken in the town of Pelham, in the north-eastern state of Massachusetts. Pelham's Town Hall has been in continuous use since 1743, longer than any other town hall in Massachusetts. Several generations of Pelhamites have convened here, have debated—often heatedly—the community's problems of finance and welfare, and have decided these questions after free and open discussion.

As in every democracy, the majority rules—but the minority always makes itself heard at these meetings and is respected. Frequently too, a group which has been in the minority in support of an issue and year becomes a majority group at the meeting the next year, events having proved that its viewpoint was a correct one.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, and author of the American Declaration of Independence, wrote of New England towns: "They have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation."—USIS



(Right) The local carpenter walks by the ballot box, held by the Town Moderator, after he has cast his vote at the annual Pelham town meeting. Voting on issues of government is by show of hands, but secret ballots are used to elect candidates for local offices.



(Left) Mrs. Walter C. Harris (in foreground) voted "Nay" on nearly every issue considered at the Pelham town meeting, uninfluenced by the affirmative votes indicated by the hands raised behind her. The majority rules, but the minority always makes itself heard and is respected.

(Left) Newly-elected officers are sworn in, after the votes are counted at Pelham's town meeting. Throughout the north-eastern United States, known as New England, similar town meetings are held where citizens convene to make their own laws, elect town officers, and appropriate funds which they collect through local taxation, to operate the services of town government in the coming year.

(Right): Watching democracy work, children from the neighbouring school sit attentively on a rear bench in Pelham's Town Meeting House, as older citizens convene to make their own laws and appropriate their own funds to operate the services of governments in the coming year.

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